SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. CCCLXXX.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SERIAL No. 116.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1899-1900.

CALCUTTA:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SELECTIONS.

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Agents for the sale of Books published by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, Calcutta.

IN LONDON.

E. A. Arnold, 37, Bedford Street, Strand, W. C.

Constable & Co., 2, Whitehall Gardens, S. W.

Sampson Low, Marston & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E. C.

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Friedländer & Sohn, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.

Otto Harrassowitz, Leipzig.

Karl W. Hiersemann, Leipzig.

Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.

Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague.

IN INDIA.

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.

Newman & Co., Calcutta.

Thacker & Co., Ld., Bombay.

E. Seymour Hale, Esq., Fort Bombay.

Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.

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Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
1900.

IST EDITION 1892
2ND EDITION 1988

COMBINE PRINTERS (PVT.) LTD.
Gardee Trust Building
Napier Road, Lahore
Phone : 58881 - 56798 - 221091

NEW QUETTA BOOK STALL
M.A. JINNAH ROAD, QUETTA (PAKISTAN) PHONE : 72541

FOREWORD

The Directorate of Archives Government of Baluchistan was established in the year 1984. It's Archivist Mr. Habib Ahmad Khan, did some ground work in the field of classification and cataloguing of Government records.

It, nevertheless, did not achieve the goal in the sense in which similar organizations have attained in other provinces of the country.

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Because of interest taken by Mr. S.R. Poonegar, the Chief Secretary Government of Baluchistan, Mr. Atta Mohammad Jaffar, the Additional Chief Secretary, Mr. Nasir-ud-Din Ahmad, Secretary S&GAD, Mr. Atta Shad, Secretary Information and Culture, Mr. Mohammad Yousaf Niazi, Additional Secretary Finance, the post of Director General of Archives was created and an additional charge of the post was entrusted to me on May 2nd, 1988.

I am glad that these rare volumes will be of some use for the researchers and scholars interested in the history of this province.

Quetta September, 1988.

A. Aziz Luni
Director General
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No. 7256.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. S. BARNES, I.C.S., C.S.I.,
Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
SIMLA.

Dated Quetta, the 29th August 1900.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your most obedient Servant,

A. McCONAGHEY,
for *Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.*

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR

1899–1900.

I.—PERSONNEL.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., I.C.S., held charge of the office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner from the commencement of the year until the forenoon of the 12th April, when he proceeded to Simla to act as Foreign Secretary, making over charge to Colonel (now Major-General) Henry Wylie, C.S.I., Resident of Nepal.

Major-General Wylie held charge until the forenoon of the 21st December 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. Barnes, who held charge until the close of the year.

2. The appointment of First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General was held by Captain P. T. Spence, I.S.C., until the 2nd May.

On the 9th May Mr. Buller Hughes, I.C.S., took over charge of the duties of First Assistant and continued to hold charge until the close of the year.

3. Captain R. B. Berkeley, I.S.C., held the appointment of Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General from the 1st to the 9th April, inclusive. He was succeeded, on the afternoon of the 17th April, by Captain McConaghey, who continued as Second Assistant until the close of the year.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

4. The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General left Quetta for Ziarat on the 21st June, returning for a week on the 5th August.

On the 27th idem Colonel Wylie again visited Quetta in connection with the raid on the Murree Brewery and returned to Ziarat on the 12th September.

5. The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General finally left Ziarat for Quetta on the 18th September, travelling *viâ* Spiraraghá, Khushdil Khan Bandh, Pishin, and Bostan. He stayed at Bostan for the horse show, and reached Quetta on the 28th September. On the 3rd October the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General proceeded on tour to Kalat and Nushki, returning on the 27th of the same month.

6. In November Major-General Wylie paid a visit to Karachi, leaving Quetta on the 10th and returning on the 16th.

7. On the 3rd February 1900 Mr. Barnes proceeded to Sibi for the annual horse fair and returned on the 1st March.

III.—REVENUE AND JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

Personnel.

8. Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., held charge of the office of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner until the 12th December, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave, making over charge to Captain Ramsay, C.I.E., who officiated till the close of the year.

9. Khan Bahadur Kazi Jalal-ud-din held charge of the post of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Munshi Shams-ud-din that of Settlement Superintendent, throughout the year.

Provincial Accounts.

10. The year under report was the third year of the current provincial contract, and the following figures are an abstract of the sanctioned budget estimates for the year :—

Receipts.

		R	R
Opening balance			1,83,482
Civil revenue			9,00,020
Revenue in the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	50,000	75,000
	Public Works	25,000	
Allotment			12,43,000
	Total		24,01,502

Expenditure.

		R	R
Civil			19,03,120
In the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	25,000	3,79,000
	Public Works	3,54,000	
Printing charges			8,000
Closing balance			1,11,382
	Total		24,01,502

The revised estimates were as follows :—

Receipts.

		R	R
Opening balance			1,52,898
Civil revenue			8,59,630
Revenue in the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	18,500	42,500
	Public Works	24,000	
Allotment			12,84,000
	Total		23,39,028

Expenditure.

		R	R
Civil			19,26,460
In the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	20,000	3,89,800
	Public Works	3,69,800	
Printing charges			8,000
Closing balance			14,768
	Total		23,39,028

The actuals for the year are approximately :—

Receipts.

			R
Opening balance			1,53,186
Civil revenue			7,94,562
		R	
Revenue in the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	15,924	37,917
	Public Works	21,993	
Allotment		12,85,000	12,82,240
Punjab Tirni		2,760	
		TOTAL	22,67,907

Expenditure.

Civil			19,30,385
		R	
In the Public Works Department.	Irrigation	23,017	3,72,081
	Public Works	3,49,064	
Printing charges			10,341
Closing balance			...
		TOTAL	23,12,807

11. The deficit is approximately R45,000. The causes of this serious falling off in the revenue are described in paragraphs 4 and 5 of Chapter IV of Mr. Colvin's report (Appendix I).

12. Briefly the explanation is to be found in the failure of the rains, the reduction of cultivation through drought, and the remissions and suspensions of revenue rendered necessary by the prevailing distress among the agricultural classes.

EXCISE.

13. The total receipts during 1899-1900 amounted to R1,37,648. No special remarks appear necessary under this head.

REGISTRATION.

14. The total receipts under registration amounted to R1,734 during the year, against R1,565-4 during 1898-99.

15. Two new Sub-Registrars' offices were established in the Kohlu and Sinjawi Sub-Tahsils of the Thal-Chotiali district.

LEVIES.

16. The cost of the levy establishments was increased by R2,018 and reduced by R1,097. The net increase was R921 per mensem, which is almost entirely due to the development of Nushki and of the trade route to Seistan.

JAILS.

17. "Officers in charge of Police Stations" were appointed jailors of the subsidiary jails in the Agency in place of Jemadars and Police Munshis.

18. A Barkandaz guard of 1 Jemadar and 4 Barkandazes was sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman Subsidiary Jail at a cost of R63 per mensem.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

19. Advances to the amount of R49,499-2-8 were made during the year, while the sum recovered on account of principal was R31,198-4-6.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was R1,80,310-3-6.

A sum of R1,237-13-2 was also realised on account of interest.

20. Owing to the prevailing scarcity, the recovery of instalments was suspended in 19 cases in the Quetta-Pishin district and in 27 cases in the Thal-Chotiali district.

Octroi.

21. The various Octroi contracts realised the following sums :—

	R
Pishin	3,910
Lower Zhob	9,000
Upper Zhob	6,300
Thal-Chotiali	21,225
Total	40,435

Local Funds.

22. The opening and closing balances and the revenue and expenditure of the various local funds in the Agency are given in statement D attached to the Revenue Commissioner's report, which forms Appendix I to this report.

Settlement Operations.

23. An account of the settlement work done in the Sharigh, Sinjawi, and Sibi tahsils is given in Chapter VI of the Revenue Commissioner's report.

24. A field-to-field survey was completed in the Sharigh and Sinjawi tahsils, and a traverse survey was commenced in the Sibi tahsil, and will, it is hoped, be completed early next cold weather, when the field-to-field survey will be begun.

25. Certain long-standing land disputes between the Rustomzais and Raisanis of Kanak rendered it desirable to carry out a survey of this small valley which is in Kalat territory. This was done under the direction of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner.

The total area surveyed was 28,519 acres 1 rood 28 poles, comprising 16 mauzas and 46 mehals, and the work was completed on the 31st March 1900 at a total cost of R4,733-10-11, which has been met by the Khan of Kalat.

26. The Revenue and Judicial Commissioner's report is printed as Appendix I.

IV.—QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

27. Captain J. Ramsay, I.S.C., C.I.E., held the appointment of Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin, from the commencement of the year until the 11th December 1899, from which date, up to the close of the year, he officiated as Revenue Commissioner, while Captain H. L. Showers held charge of the Quetta-Pishin Agency.

28. The post of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, was held by Lieutenant A. B. Drummond from the 1st April to the 21st August and again from the 21st November to the end of the year. From the 22nd August to the 19th October the appointment was held by Captain R. A. E. Benn, and by Captain A. M. Anscomb from the 20th October to the 20th November in addition to his own duties.

29. There was no substantive change in the minor posts. Captain Jacob, 24th Baluchistan Regiment, officiated for a short time as Cantonment Magistrate during Captain Faulknor's absence on leave. The Extra Assistant

Commissioners were, as heretofore, Captain A. M. Anscomb, Mr. H. R. Smith, and Maulvi Abdul Rahim, while Muhammad Rafik Khan, Popalzai, held the appointment of Native Assistant on the Khojak.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

30. Owing to the deficient rainfall and the reported reduction of the area under cultivation, a suspension of 2 annas in the rupee was sanctioned on the revenue assessment of the Pishin Sub-division. But prospects improved towards the close of the year owing to good winter rains, and the majority of the zamindars did not avail themselves of the concession.

31. In the Toba Sub-division, the tribal fixed assessment of R8,000 was reduced by a remission of R1,690. But notwithstanding this large remission, a sum of R892-15-1 still remained outstanding at the close of the year.

32. The total amount of land revenue in cash and kind collected in Quetta-Pishin, and credited to Government, amounted to R1,37,427-6-1, as against an estimate of R1,31,050.

33. Details will be found in statement A attached to the Political Agent, Quetta's report (Appendix II).

34. The deficient rainfall seriously affected the cultivation from the irrigation works in Pishin. There was practically no cultivation from the Khushdil reservoir, and the total irrigation receipts fell to R18,039-1-11, against an estimate of R50,000.

35. The total receipts of the district, under all heads, amounted to R3,00,715-0-1, as against an estimate of R2,95,010, or a net increase of R5,705-0-1.

36. The total expenditure, other than Imperial, amounted to R2,35,261-4-11, as against an estimate of R2,36,111-8-0.

IMPERIAL REVENUE.

37. The receipts under this head amounted to R1,045-11-9, against an estimate of R5,030. The falling-off is due to the postponement of many taccavi instalments on account of the prevailing scarcity and exceptional drought.

MUNICIPALITY.

38. The accounts of the Quetta Municipality for the year under report stood as follows :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	14,022	9	7
Receipts during the year	1,69,484	0	5
TOTAL .	1,83,506	10	0

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	1,72,373	3	2
Closing balance	11,133	6	10
TOTAL .	1,83,506	10	0

39. The closing balance was considered by the Agent to the Governor-General to be too small, and instructions have been issued that it is not to be allowed to fall below R15,000 in future.

Levies.

40. The total sanctioned cost of the levies in the Quetta-Pishin district is R8,792 per month, or R1,05,504 per annum. The actual sum disbursed during the year was R1,02,578-14-4.

Local Funds.

41. The Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund was well administered during the year.

42. The figures of income and expenditure were as follows:—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	47,624	0	9
Receipts	57,418	5	0
TOTAL	1,05,042	5	9

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	57,454	4	0
Closing balance	47,588	1	9
TOTAL	1,05,042	5	9

Political.

43. With the exception of the serious raid on the Murree Brewery, which occurred in August last, the border has been generally quiet.

44. The details of this raid are as follows:—On the night of the 25th August a gang of armed Brahuis under the leadership of one Kamal Khan, a Sumalari Mengal, made a sudden attack on the outhouses of the brewery, which is situated three miles from Quetta, and killed eleven coolies and wounded nine others. The coolies were completely surprised and fell easy victims to their murderers. The attack itself only lasted for a few moments, and the raiders immediately decamped into the range of hills under which the brewery is situated. There was only a small police guard in the brewery about 200 yards from the outhouses, and owing to the distance from Quetta it was some time before help arrived. Favoured by the long start which they obtained, and by a thorough knowledge of the passes, the raiders managed to make their way safely across the Shorawak border. They eventually reached Kandahar.

45. Subsequent enquiries have shown that the majority were Sumalari Mengals, who were originally inhabitants of the Bolan and Shorarud, but who had lately emigrated across the border to Shorawak. The attack was planned by Kamal Khan, Sumalari, who some time before had resigned a post which he held in the Bolan Levies, and Allah Rasan, a nomad Pirkani Baluch, who mostly resides in the Registan. None of the men concerned appear to have had any grievance against Government. All of them, however, were very poor, and owing to drought and high prices they appear to have determined to go to Kandahar in the hope of sharing in the free gifts of land which the Amir was said to be offering to emigrants from Baluchistan.

So far as can be ascertained, they have not succeeded in their object. They appear, with some other Baluch refugees, to have received a

bare subsistence allowance from the Afghan authorities in the village of Sang Hissar, near Kandahar, where they were located, and, in consequence of th representations made by the Government of India, the Amir has prohibited their living near the border, and, according to the latest accounts received, Kamal Khan was imprisoned.

46. The Sumalaris of the Bolan number only a few families, and it has not been possible to get very much out of them in compensation for the raid. But several of the relatives of the raiders have been arrested and are still in prison, while the Sibi Jirga has imposed a fine of R5,000 on the members of the villages to which the raiders belonged.

47. In addition to this, the Levy Thanas in Shorarud, between Quetta and the Shorawak frontier, have been strengthened; Panjpai in Shorarud has been connected by telegraph with Quetta, so that speedy information of any raid may be sent to the border posts, and for a short time a small detachment of cavalry was stationed at Panjpai. In March last a small gang of Baluch desperadoes crossed the frontier and penetrated as far as the Musalikh range near Quetta, with the intention, as afterwards appeared, of raiding a Levy Thana. But speedy information was given of their arrival, and four, out of the gang of eight, were captured. One was subsequently shot in an attempt to escape, and the other three were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The credit for the successful dispersal of this gang belongs chiefly to Khan Sahib Bahawaldin Khan, one of the Bazai Maliks of Quetta, through whom the information was obtained.

48. There has been a certain amount of emigration across the border during the year, chiefly from Pishin, owing to the inducements of free grants of land held out by the Afghan authorities. But only those have gone who could not live comfortably on their lands in Pishin, and the movement is not of any consequence.

49. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix II.

V.—THAL-CHOTIALI AGENCY.

Personnel.

50. The administrative posts were held during the year by the officers named in paragraph 2 of the Political Agent's report at Appendix III.

Revenue and Expenditure.

51. The total receipts of the district, other than Imperial, were R2,42,049-0-8, against an estimate of R2,60,054, or a decrease of R18,004-15-4.

The total expenditure under the same head was R3,57,498-4-2, against an estimate of R3,63,179, showing a saving of R5,680-11-10.

The reason for the decrease in both the revenue and expenditure are fully explained in paragraphs 4 to 17 of the Political Agent's report.

52. The gross land revenue for the year amounted to R2,31,395-12-10. Of this sum, R1,499-3-10 was remitted, and R6,416-13-6 suspended, in consequence of scarcity and the failure of crops, and the net revenue collected and paid after the deduction of Jagir and Lumbardari allowances was R1,99,032-3-3.

53. Details are given in statement A attached to the Political Agent's report.

54. The revenue realized during the year under "Imperial" amounted to R745-4-0 against an estimate of R620, and the expenditure was R36,385-9-5, against an estimate of R33,913.

LEVIES.

55. No changes were made in the strength or cost of the levies employed in the Thal-Chotiali district. The cost was R19,768-9-5 per mensem.

DÂK BUNGALOWS AND REST-HOUSES.

56. The cost of maintaining dâk bungalows and rest-houses in the Thal-Chotiali district during the year under report was R3,048-3-3, against an estimate of R4,461, showing a decrease of R1,412-12-9.

REGISTRATION.

57. The total receipts under this head was R349, as against R227-8-0 during 1898-99. The expenditure amounted to R182-11-6.

COAL.

58. The coal mines at Shahrigh and Khost yielded a total output of 279 tons 11½ cwt. and 14,079 tons 2¼ cwt., respectively.

The Mining Overseer at Khost, Mr. Nicholas, was murdered on the night of the 6th July 1899, and an account of the case will be found at paragraph 65 of the Political Agent's report.

FAMINE.

59. Drought and scarcity prevailed generally throughout the district, and were most severe in the villages near Sibi.

Paragraphs 59 to 62 of the Political Agent's report show the measures adopted in the Thal-Chotiali district to relieve the distress which prevailed in the district.

60. Relief works, costing R16,933-12-10, which afforded relief to 2,792 people, were organized, and a considerable number of persons, including women and children, who were unable to work, received gratuitous relief. The total number of daily rations distributed being 32,200.

61. A sum of R18,000 was also sanctioned by Government for the relief of the Marri and Bugti tribes, the poorer members of which were reduced to great destitution by the loss of their flocks and the absence of all rain cultivation. This sum was spent on grain, which was distributed to the distressed people through the Chiefs and headmen.

POLITICAL.

62. On the 14th September 1899, Sardar Mehrab Khan, Khetran, who had previously quarrelled with his Munshi, attacked him in the Barkhan Tahsil and slightly wounded him with a shot gun. On being pursued and fired upon by the police, he returned the fire and killed a police constable. The Sardar then fled to Fort Munro and gave himself up. The case was tried by Jirga, and their award was as follows :—

First.—That Mehrab Khan should pay R1,500 as compensation to the heirs of the deceased constable.

Second.—That Mehrab Khan should be suspended from the Sardarship, and should reside for two years away from his country at Sibi

or Sharigh, giving security for R5,000 that he would not attempt to escape or otherwise misbehave.

Third.—That during his suspension the management of the tribe should be carried on by his brother Bakhtiar Khan.

63. These proposals were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, with the proviso that full discretion was reserved to Government in the matter of the restoration of Mehrab Khan to the Sardarship after the expiration of the two years.

64. Sardar Mehrab Khan was not a strong ruler of his tribe, and this outbreak in a man of his usually mild temper was quite unexpected. There is reason to believe that he had grounds for suspecting the Munshi of an intrigue in his family.

65. The Marri Gurchani feud broke out again during the year, and three more men were killed in its prosecution. The case came up before the combined Jirga of the Chiefs of both districts at Fort Munro in September last, who awarded R600 compensation for each man killed, and recommended sentences of imprisonment on the principal culprits. It is to be hoped that this decision will put a stop to the further prosecution of the feud.

OFFENCES.

66. There was not much serious crime in the district during the year. The total number of homicides was twenty-two. Among these were two cases of fanatical outrage, one at Duki: where two men were wounded by a Pathan lad with a sword, and one on the railway near Sunari, where two Tinghiani Marris attacked some railway gangmen, killing one and wounding another. In both cases, the offenders were caught and hanged, the Marri tribesmen assisting loyally in the latter case. In addition to the extreme penalty suffered by the culprits, exemplary punishment was also inflicted on the village and tribal section to which they belonged. In the first case, the village paid a fine of R2,800 and surrendered fifty swords and ten guns. In the latter case the Jadwani section of the Tingianis were fined R2,000 in cash and were made to surrender twelve swords and twelve guns, while the whole of the Tingianis were compelled to give hostages for good behaviour.

67. The murder of Mr. Nicholas, the Mining Overseer at Khost, who was killed while asleep, was not a fanatical outrage, the motive being robbery. The culprits were not discovered. But in accordance with the usual practice in this Agency, tribal responsibility was enforced, and the neighbouring Panezais will have to pay R2,000 unless the offenders are produced.

68. The Political Agent's report is numbered Appendix III.

VI.—THE ZHOB AGENCY.

PERSONNEL.

69. The offices in the administrative ranks were held by the officers named in paragraphs 1 to 9 of the Political Agent's report at Appendix IV.

VISIT OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

70. Sir William Mackworth Young, K.C.S.I., paid a visit to Zhob in December 1899. His Honour arrived at Fort Sandeman on the 4th December and left again on the 6th for Dera Ghazi Khan *viâ* Mani Khwah and the Chuhar Khel Dhana pass.

Revenue and Expenditure.

71. The total receipts of the district under all heads amounted to R1,92,349-6-3,* as against an estimate of R2,24,820, or a decrease of R32,470-9-9.

* *Minus* R742-13-4 as explained in paragraph 73 below.

The total expenditure amounted to R5,86,346-11-0, against an estimate of R6,01,003, or a saving of R13,656-5-0.

The differences are explained in detail in paragraphs 17 to 28 of the Political Agent's report attached as Appendix IV.

72. The total collections of land revenue in cash and kind in the Zhob Agency amounted to R1,68,364-2-10, against an estimate of R1,90,910.

73. Deducting Lumbardari allowance and a sum of R742-13-4, which was stolen, the sum credited in the treasury was R1,59,158-7-9.

74. Paragraphs 29 to 37 of the Political Agent's report deal with the subject of scarcity in Zhob and the endeavours made to relieve distress.

75. Like the rest of the Agency, Zhob suffered severely during the year from deficient rainfall. Springs and karezes diminished in volume, and in many parts of the district there was no rain cultivation at all. The distress was greatest among the flock-owners, for there was little grass to be had on the hills, and there was great mortality among sheep and cattle. The result has been a falling-off of over R30,000 in the amount of revenue collected. Towards the close of the year the Government of India sanctioned a special grant of R1,65,000 for the construction of roads and bridle paths, on which the people of the country will be employed. The greater portion of this sum will be spent in Zhob during the current year 1900-1901. The local authorities have been liberal during the year in the grant of takavi advances for the purchase of cattle and seed grain, and owing to fair winter rains the agricultural prospects in March were much more favourable than could have been expected a few weeks earlier.

Judicial.

76. Zhob is not a litigious district. There were only 287 original civil cases tried during the year. The number of criminal cases tried by our Courts was also very small—only 110—or, including 7 appeals, 117. On the other hand, the number of cases settled by Jirga amounted to 1,117.

Postal.

77. No new offices were opened in Zhob during the year. A daily postal service was established between Loralai and Hindubagh.

Telegraph.

78. Several cases of wilful damage to insulators occurred to telegraph lines in the Zhob district, and steps were taken to have the lines patrolled by Levy Sowars in order to guard against this class of mischief. The line was cut on two occasions, in one instance by a murderer who hoped by this means to interrupt communication and effect his escape. The other case was more serious; the line being cut by a gang of Waziris who carried away 200 feet of the wire and laid in wait to attack the party who they knew would come to repair the damage. When the party arrived, they were fired on, and were compelled to remain on the defensive for some hours, when the Waziris withdrew.

Tribal Levies.

79. Additions aggregating R152 per mensem were sanctioned to the Levy service in Zhob during the year, and the cost of the Levies was R12,640-2-8 per mensem.

Zhob Levy Corps.

80. The office of Commandant was held by Major W. G. Alban throughout the year, except for the period from 20th December 1899 to 28th February 1900, when he was on privilege leave and Captain Henslowe officiated as Commandant in addition to his own duties.

81. Paragraphs 140 to 157 of the Political Agent's report gives an account of the working of the Zhob Levy Corps during the year.

82. The strength of the corps on 31st March 1900 was Native Officers 21, Mounted rank and file 395, and Infantry rank and file 426; total 842.

Political.

Waziris.

83. At paragraphs 87 *et seq.* the Political Agent gives an account of the raids and murders committed by the Waziris during the year under report.

84. Three men of the Zhob Levy Corps were killed in conflicts with the Waziris during the year, and five rifles were carried off, of which one was recovered. Eight cases of dakaiti and robbery were also reported against the Waziris.

85. A joint Jirga under the Political Agent in Zhob and the Political Officer, Wano, was held at Tank on the 8th November 1899, at which 28 cases against the Waziris were brought forward—of these 4 were settled, 10 filed for want of sufficient evidence, 3 compromised, and 11 were postponed.

The ex-Khan of Kalat.

86. The relaxation of the ex-Khan's confinement has had a beneficial effect on his health and spirits. He has also been provided with a carriage and pair for outdoor exercise and a small mounted escort.

87. Mir Azim Jan, the ex-Khan's son, remained the greater part of the year with the Political Agent at Fort Sandeman. On one occasion he accompanied Captain Macdonald on a short visit to Lahore, and visited Shikarpur and Sukkur on the way. Subsequently he was present at the Sibi Fair, and accompanied the Agent to the Governor-General on a tour in Shorarud.

Largha Shiranis.

88. Proposals made by the Punjab Government for the better administration of this tribe were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year. Under the new arrangements, this hitherto rather lawless tract will, no doubt, be brought under further control. Already the complaints against the Larghawals from travellers along the Dhana Sir Road have diminished in number.

Suleiman Khels.

89. This tribe gave no trouble in connection with the collection of grazing tax. The total amount collected from them during the year was R2,779-5-1 against R1,354-6-0 in the previous year.

90. The arrangements made by the Political Agent, Captain Macdonald, and his Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kazi Mozaffar Khan, for the collection of the tax were very satisfactory, and they are to be congratulated on the smoothness with which they worked.

Offences.

91. In the case of the murder of two native servants in the compound of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, referred to in paragraph 102 of last year's report, it was found that the crime was committed by two men named Dad and Niaz Muhammad, Utman Khels. The first-named made good his escape to Afghanistan, but Niaz Muhammad was captured, and, there being no judicial proof forthcoming, he was tried by Jirga and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, and to find two sureties in R2,000 each for his good behaviour after his release.

An accomplice, named Jangul, was also sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, with similar conditions as to security for his future good behaviour.

The Malik of the village of Lashti was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment with a fine of R50, and the Malik of the village of Rodlin was fined R150. Fines of R1,269 and R500 were also imposed on the villages of Lashti and Rodlin, respectively.

92. A Hindu shop-keeper was murdered at Gwal Haidarzai on the 1st July 1899, and three Hindus were found murdered near Dirgi on the 19th November 1899.

No clue has yet been obtained as to the murderers, but it is supposed that they were committed by the notorious Fazl, a deserter from the Zhob Levy Corps, who now lives in Afghan territory close to the British border.

93. Two cases of fanatical outrage occurred during the year under review in Fort Sandeman. In each case the offender was arrested before he could do any damage, and sentenced to transportation for life.

94. Owing to the scarcity, a number of the inhabitants left the district for India and Afghanistan in search of work. Many of those who have gone to Afghanistan will probably not return if they are tempted to remain by free grants of land. But this is not a matter of any consequence. It is only the poorer classes who are tempted away in this manner, and in no case is land left uncultivated in our district in consequence of these emigrations.

The Afghan Frontier.

95. Zhob has a very long frontier with Afghanistan. From Domandi to the borders of the Pishin district is over 250 miles, and it is inevitable that a certain number of petty raids and robberies must occur on so long a line in so wild a country. On the whole, the border was peaceful, and there is not much to complain of.

96. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix IV.

VII.—KALAT AGENCY.

97. Captain S. G. Knox, I.S.C., held charge of the office of Political Agent, Kalat, throughout the year.

98. The appointment of Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat was held by Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, that of Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, by Diwan Udho Dass, and that of Nazim of Mekran, by Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, throughout the year.

Revenue and Expenditure.

99. The total receipts of the small Bolan Pass district, which is administered by the Political Agent, other than Imperial, for the year under review, amounted to R14,362-15-6, against an estimate of R12,803-3-11.

100. The total provincial expenditure during 1899-1900, which includes R66,000 on account of Levy establishments, and R55,000 on account of the quit rents paid to the Khan for Quetta and the Bolan, was R1,57,350-2-10 against an estimate of R1,55,872-10-10.

Imperial Revenues.

101. The total expenditure under this head, which includes the subsidy of one lakh paid to the Khan of Kalat and R28,800 on account of allowances to the Brahui Sardars, amounted to R1,41,794-13-11, against an estimate of R137-503-13-5, or an increase of R4,291-0-6.

Bolan Bazar Fund.

102. The accounts of this Fund stand as under for the year under report :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	4,659	12	4
Expenditure during the year	747	6	4
Total	5,407	2	8

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	2,856	6	1
Closing balance	2,550	12	7
Total	5,407	2	8

Judicial.

103. The judicial work of the Agency, which is confined to the Bolan Pass and is mainly done by the Native Assistant, is very small. There were only 94 original civil suits and 36 criminal cases tried by our Courts. The Jirga work, on the other hand, is considerable, no less than 856 cases having been settled during the year.

Levies.

104. The Kishingi Levy post, which has hitherto been under the Political Agent, Kalat, was transferred to the control of the Political Assistant, Chagai, from January 1900.

Coal Mines.

105. Of the coal from the Mach mines 5,714½ maunds of coal and 31,818 maunds of coal dust were exported to Quetta and Sibi.

Political.

106. Affairs in Kalat were quiet during the year under report.

107. The most noticeable event was the death of Sardar Alahyar Khan, Rustomzai, which occurred at Sibi on the 1st March 1900. This Sardar's name has been well known in Baluchistan for the last five years both on account of

the good service rendered by his tribe and also because of the bitter feud between him and the Raisani Sardar, which was one of the most disturbing elements in Kalat politics. The deceased Chief was very loyal to Government, always ready to do anything required of him, and his death is much to be regretted.

108. Sardar Umar Khan, Musiani, also died during the last week of the same month.

109. Pir Muhammad Langou, nephew of Sardar Rasul Bakhsh, fled to Afghanistan during the month of September.

Pir Muhammad had no quarrel with the Government, but, before leaving, he levied a toll of 300 sheep and goats from certain of his enemies among the Langus.

110. A raid was made on the Murree Brewery on the night of the 25th August 1899 by certain Sumalari Mengals of the Bolan Pass and others, headed by one Kamal Khan.

The details of this case have been described in paragraphs 43, *et seq.* above.

111. During the autumn the Political Agent made a successful and much-needed tour throughout the Jhalawan country, where many of the Chiefs were in a very restless and defiant mood owing to supposed grievances against, and unsettled cases with, other tribes. The Political Agent met the Nazim of Mekran at Meshkai, and a large number of tribal disputes were settled there by Jirga. In the course of the tour it became necessary to make an example of one recalcitrant Chief, named Mir Ali Murad, Sumalari. This Chief was an old offender, and had, on several previous occasions, displayed an independent and rebellious spirit. As he persistently refused to attend the Political Agent's camp or to obey orders, his village of Toba, in the Gidar Valley, was surrounded by the Political Agent's escort, and his property seized and sold by auction. This decided action had an excellent effect, and Mir Ali Murad and the young Sumalari Sardar, Bhai Khan, immediately tendered their submission. This example was speedily followed by Sardars Shakar Khan, Mengal, Pahar Khan, Sasoli, and Mazar Khan, Bajoi, who at the commencement of the Political Agent's tour had shown a very contumacious spirit.

112. The Political Agent succeeded in bringing all these Chiefs in to the Agent to the Governor-General at Sibi, where all their cases, which had not already been settled in the course of the tour, were finally disposed of.

113. One important case which remained unsettled under the circumstances described by the Political Agent was that of Sher Muhammad Khan, Gitchki, of Kej Makran. But this turbulent Chief has, since the close of the year under report, met his death in an encounter with the Nazim's Levies.

114. The Political Agent's tour was very successful, and the quiet which obtains in the country south of Kalat is mainly owing to the complete settlement of tribal disputes which Captain Knox was able to effect. Our control over the Jhalawan tribes is much greater than it used to be, partly owing to the allowances granted to the Chiefs since the accession of the present Khan, partly owing to the civilising effects of the Chiefs' visits to the annual Jirgas at Sibi, which Captain Knox has been able to induce most of them to attend, and partly owing to the speedy settlement of disputes during such tours through their country as that just described.

MAKRAN.

115. With the exception of the slight trouble caused by Mir Sher Muhammad Khan, Gitchki, Kej Makran has been quiet during the year. So far the

experiment of placing a Brahui Chief of influence in power as Nazim has been successful.

Mir Mehrullah Khan, the Nazim, has displayed much tact and much resolution in emergencies, and has by his energetic administration done much to wipe out the memory of his turbulent attitude in 1897.

FANATICAL OUTRAGES.

116. A sad case of fanatical murder occurred at the Mach Railway Station in the Bolan on the 11th of November 1899, when a Marri fanatic called Muhammad shot, and fatally wounded, Guard Dicks, of the North Western Railway. Mr. Dicks, who was shot through the body from behind while superintending the unloading of a wagon, only survived a few hours.

The fanatic was secured before he could do any further mischief, and was subsequently tried and hanged.

117. The case was of no political significance. It was not prompted by any grievance against the Government, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of Muhammad's own statement that he turned fanatic through grief for the sudden death from fever of his only son. Nevertheless, in accordance with the general practice in this Agency, tribal responsibility was strictly enforced, notwithstanding that the murderer himself had paid the extreme penalty of the law. All the fanatic's male relatives and the Mulla of his village were arrested and kept in confinement for some months until the tribal section to which he belonged (a very small and poor section) had paid up the fine of R1,000 imposed by the Sibi Jirga. Of this fine, R500 was paid in cash, the rest in kind by the confiscation and sale of all the sheep and goats belonging to the fanatic and his relatives. All the arms found in the village, numbering seven guns and swords, were also confiscated and destroyed.

118. The Political Agent's report is attached as Appendix V.

VIII.- SOUTHERN BALUCHISTAN.

119. From 2nd April to 27th May, Major P. J. Melvill, I.S.C., held the appointment of Political Agent, Southern Baluchistan. He was then relieved by Captain A. McConaghey, who was in charge of the current duties till 13th July, from which date till the end of the year the appointment was held by Captain M. A. Tighe.

120. Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan continued to perform the duties of Wazir of the Las Bela State throughout the year, except for a period of three months' privilege leave, from 17th December 1899 to 16th March 1900, during which Munshi Gul Muhammad Khan, Inspector of Police in Zhob, officiated as Wazir.

121. The relations between the Jam and Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan continued to be of the most cordial description, and the Jam has heartily supported and co-operated with his Wazir in the administration of the State. His loyalty to the British rule was illustrated by his generous offer, notwithstanding the poverty of his State owing to long-continued drought, to place a sum of R10,000 at the disposal of the Government in connection with the war in South Africa, an offer which the Government of India highly appreciated, but were unable to accept.

122. The year has been a calamitous one for the State. The total failure of the rainfall caused widespread scarcity and distress, and there would probably have been considerable mortality from famine but for the large

emigration of the people in search of work into Sindh. The Jam and his Wazir have done their best to help the people by the distribution of grain advances and the opening of small relief works, but owing to the scattering of the zamindars across the border, and the great mortality among plough-cattle and the flocks and herds of the tribesmen in the hills, it will probably be some time before Las Bela recovers its prosperity. The State also suffered during the year from an epidemic of cholera, and though there were only a few cases of plague, the continuance of that disease in Karachi had a depressing effect on trade.

Revenue and Expenditure.

123. The revenue fell short of the estimate by R20,057 and the expenditure exceeded the estimate by R2,480-11-2.

124. The following are the figures:—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	96,697	0	6
Receipts during the year	2,72,396	3	11
Government promissory notes	80,000	0	0
Loans and advances	...		
Recovered	30,095	9	5
Total	4,79,188	13	10

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	1,97,322	3	2
Liabilities	1,591	15	6
Closing balance	2,80,274	11	2
Total	4,79,188	13	10

125. The precautionary measures adopted last year to prevent the spread of bubonic plague were continued during the year under report.

126. No changes were made in the Las Bela Military Police Corps.

127. The boundary dispute between the Chuttas and Mengals, referred to in paragraph 150 of the Administration Report for 1898-99, remained unsettled. Owing to scarcity and lack of fodder, it was impossible for the Political Agents of Kalat and Las Bela to meet on the spot, and the majority of the people too had left the country. It is hoped that the two Political Agents will be able to meet and settle the case this autumn.

The Nasirabad (or the Khan's lands) Tahsil.

128. Mulla Ghous Bakhsh continued as His Highness the Khan's Naib and Munshi Amar Singh as Tahsildar throughout the year.

129. The system of administration in the Niabat remained unaltered.

130. The area irrigated by the Sind canals and brought under cultivation during the year under report was 87,080 acres as against 80,974 in the preceding year. The assessments on account of water-rate and the special cess amounted to R89,802 against R83,504 in 1898-99.

	R
Water-rate	87,081
Cess	2,721
Total	89,802

131. The remissions granted during the year were small and amounted only to R1,623·7.

132. Work in connection with the remodelling of the desert canal and the construction of two new branches, which will supersede the many less efficient channels made by the zamindars, has been commenced.

POLITICAL.

133. During the year the Jam's brother, Mir Ali Murad, who left for Kandahar some time ago, made overtures through the British News-writer to obtain permission to return to Las Bela. But the negotiations fell through, as Ali Murad would not accept the terms offered to him by the Jam.

134. The Political Agent's report is at Appendix VI.

IX.—THE CHAGAI DISTRICT.

135. Captain F. C. Webb-Ware, I.S.C., continued to hold charge of the district throughout the year.

136. The chief event of the year in Captain Webb-Ware's charge has been the leasing of the Nushki district from the Khan of Kalat on a perpetual quit-rent of R9,000 per annum. This small tract of Kalat territory is interposed like a wedge between the desert tracts of Chagai, through which the trade route runs to the Persian frontier and which are under our political control, and the Shararud pargana of the British Indian district of Pishin. The authority of the Khan over this distant corner of his dominions was very slight, the tribes were constantly at feud with each other and with the Amir's subjects in the neighbouring district of Shorawak, and the portion of the trade route which passed through their country was very insecure. The acquisition of this tract by the British Government was therefore of importance in the interest of the new road; it has the further advantage that it completes the belt of administered territory which now runs all along the border of Afghanistan from Domandi, on the Gomal river, to the frontier of Seistan, and practically the whole of the trade route now lies in territory under British control.

137. Whether Nushki will prove a remunerative acquisition from a financial point of view remains to be proved. The cost of administration was estimated at R12,000 per annum, and as shown in the margin the establishments actually sanctioned, exclusive of contingent charges, will cost about that sum. In addition to this recurring charge, there has also of necessity been a certain amount of initial expenditure (R6,000) in the past year on buildings for the establishments entertained. The gross revenues of the district were expected under British control to amount to at least R12,000, but it is too early yet to say whether this estimate will be realized. Only R1,235 was obtained last autumn, and the revenue of the spring harvest had not been collected when the year closed. The latter, when the grain is sold, will probably amount to between R6,000 and R7,000, so that our realizations during the first year of occupation may be taken as something under R8,000. So far, therefore, Nushki has not paid its expenses. But this was hardly to be expected during the first year, and as cultivation is already extending owing to the increased security of life and property, and as the rainfall also this spring has been good, it is confidently anticipated that the financial results next year will be much more favourable. As soon as the normal revenue of the tract is ascertained, it will be possible to

	R
Cost of Tahsil per annum	4,680
Cost of Sub-treasury	1,380
Cost of Police	4,030
Cost of Levies	1,620
TOTAL	11,710

re-adjust the expenditure, and every effort will be made, either by increase of revenue or the reduction of establishments, to provide that the expenditure shall not exceed the receipts.

138. A dispensary was opened in Nushki on the 4th February and placed in charge of a Hospital Assistant. It is already well attended.

139. The extension of the telegraph to Nushki was also completed shortly after the close of the year, and it is satisfactory to know that the combined Post and Telegraph Office, which has been opened, is already earning more than sufficient to cover its working expenses.

140. *The Trade route.*—During the year the Government of India sanctioned an additional grant of R31,000 for the improvement of this road, and a similar grant will be given in each of the two following years. This has enabled the construction of *serais* and wells to be rapidly pushed on, and the levy service has been considerably strengthened. The road is now fairly well supplied with shelter for travellers. It has in part been re-aligned with a saving in length of over 32 miles; and it is so well protected that it may be said to be quite secure for the passage of caravans. Post offices have been opened at Marui, Amir Chah, and Killa Robat, and there is now a bi-weekly post from Quetta to the Seistan frontier, Killa Robat, under the Koh-i-Malik Siah, being our border outpost. With improved facilities and greater security trade has naturally increased, the total value of the inward and outward trade through Nushki during the year being R12,35,411-15-9, as against R7,28,082-7-3 in the previous year.

141. A batch of forty horses came through Seistan from Meshed in time for the Quetta Fair, and it is hoped that this route will be largely used in future by the horse-dealers who are no longer able to pass through Afghanistan.

142. Captain Webb-Ware's report for the year will be found in Appendix VII.

X.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Buildings and Communications.

143. The major works undertaken during the year under these two heads are given in the report of the Public Works Department attached as Appendix VIII.

144. The expenditure during the year on public works under the Public Works Department was R3,49,554. In addition to this, a special grant of R25,000 was given from Imperial Funds for relief works required in consequence of the prevailing scarcity. The programme of public works had to be restricted in consequence of the falling-off of the provincial revenues owing to the drought.

Collieries.

145. The Government experiments in coal mining operations in the Sor Range, which were undertaken in 1898-99, were abandoned, owing chiefly to want of funds. Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel agreed to take over the mine for R1,172, but declined to continue the Government experiments.

146. Messrs. Essaji & Co. were granted a temporary coal mining lease at the Sor Range.

147. The Mach mines were worked by Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel and those at Degari by Sardar Bahawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabji & Co.

148. The North Western Railway continued to work the Khost mines. A very serious accident took place at this mine, in which forty-seven men lost their lives.

149. The output from the various mines in the Agency for the last two years was :—

	1898.	1899.
	Tons.	Tons.
Khost and Sharigh	10,667	11,955
Sor Range	597	1,152
Mach	1,251	2,618
Digari	524	805
TOTAL .	13,039	16,530

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

150. Four Imperial Branch Post Offices were opened during the year at Amirchah, Merui, Robat Killa, and Panjpai. But the three first were transferred to the Provincial list on the 1st December 1899. The last-named, which is a combined Post and Telegraph Office, remained in the Imperial list.

151. The aggregate length of main lines in Baluchistan rose from 1,529¾ to 1,855 miles during the year under report. Details of this are given in statement B attached to Appendix VIII.

152. The number of combined Post Offices in the Agency during the year, including the Ziarat Office, which is open during the summer months, was twenty-three.

153. A list of the departmental and combined offices is given at page 7 of Appendix VIII.

154. The telegraph was extended during the year from Mastung to Panjpai in Shorarud, which is half-way to Nushki. This extension will be most useful in enabling early information of raids in Quetta, Pishin, and Kalat, to be communicated to levy posts on the border.

155. The Public Works Department report is attached as Appendix VIII.

XI.—FORESTS (1898-99).

156. Mr. E. A. Down held charge of the duties of Deputy Conservator of Forests throughout the year.

157. During the year under report the Gadibar forest at Anambar, with an area of 35 square miles, was declared to be a State forest. The total area of the State forests under the management of the Forest Dapartment was thus raised from 170 to 205 square miles. It is open to question whether there is anything to be gained by reserving any more areas in Zhob. Population is so scarce that forests at a distance from our cantonments practically take care of themselves. It is those within reach of our cantonments and civil stations which need protection from indiscriminate and reckless cutting, and most of these have already been reserved.

158. There was a slight increase in the number of forest offences committed, the percentage of convictions obtained in such cases being 89 against 76 in the previous year.

159. The receipts under "grazing fees" amounted to R378, or R111 more than were collected in 1897-98.

160. The results of plantation work were unsatisfactory owing to the great decrease in the water-supply in consequence of the drought, only 50 per cent. of trees and 30 per cent. of cuttings having succeeded. Natural reproduction was also greatly handicapped by the want of rain.

161. The outturn of timber and firewood in the reserved and unclassed forests for the year under report was—Reserved Forests, timber 2,374 cubic feet, firewood 14,765 cubit feet, and Unclassed Forests, 2,896 cubic feet and 450,471 cubic feet, respectively.

162. The financial results of the forest year under report and of the two preceding years are compared below:—

Forest year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	R	R	R
1896-97	15,942	28,478	12,536
1897-98	14,449	28,534	14,085
1898-99	16,275	27,847	11,572

163. This deficit is the smallest that has occurred during the last five years.

XII.—MEDICAL.

164. Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., I.M.S., held charge of the office of Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer from the 1st April to the 21st May 1899, and again from the 27th August 1899 to the close of the year. From the 22nd May to the 26th August 1899 the appointment was held by Major W. R. Edwards, M.D., I.M.S.

165. Except for two short intervals, when Captain Read, R.A.M.C., and Captain Whitcombe, I.M.S., officiated, the appointment of Civil Surgeon was held by Major Edwards, I.M.S., from April to the end of February, when he was succeeded (on proceeding to South Africa) by Captain Armstrong, I.M.S.

166. The general health of the province was good.

This may be principally accounted for by the fact that the year was an abnormally dry one, only 5 inches of rain having fallen.

167. The health of the British troops in the Quetta garrison was also very good, and there was little or no typhoid fever in the cantonment. This is due partly to the general healthiness of the year, and also to a very great extent to the energetic measures taken by the Military authorities to improve the sanitary and conservancy arrangements in cantonments.

168. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in Baluchistan was 165,011, as against 168,581 in the previous year. But though there was a decrease in the total numbers, the attendance of women and children was larger than in the previous year.

169. The outbreak of small-pox in the districts round Kalat and Sibi, reported last year, died out before the commencement of the year under report, and the Agency was practically free from this disease. There were, however, a few cases in Zhob and in Pishin, the infection being brought, it is thought, from Afghanistan, where, in the absence of vaccination, the disease is endemic.

170. In Las Bela there were fifty deaths from small-pox.

171. The total number of successful vaccinations performed by the seven vaccinators employed in the Agency was 6,525, or 4,120 less than last year. This falling-off is attributed to the fact that the province was free from small-

pox, and that vaccination was postponed by the people, who are lazy and apathetic in such matters, and usually prefer to put it off until small-pox actually appears among them.

172. There was an outbreak of cholera in May 1899 at Karachi among a famine-stricken colony of Makranis, who came there in search of food.

The epidemic spread to the city and then travelled from Karachi to Southern Las Bela and Makran, and to the country further west.

The deaths in Las Bela are estimated at from 400 to 600, and 317 deaths are known to have occurred at Pasni and Gwadur in August and September. A Medical Officer was deputed by the Government of India to deal with the outbreak.

173. There was also an outbreak of scarlet fever of a mild type in the Quetta Station, but there were no deaths.

174. A sum of R100 per mensem is contributed from Provincial revenues towards the upkeep of the hospital for women at Fort Sandeman.

175. The report of the Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer is attached as Appendix IX.

XIII.—PLAGUE.

176. The precautionary measures adopted during 1898-99 to prevent the spread of bubonic plague to Baluchistan were continued throughout the year under report.

177. The inspection camp was maintained at Sharigh during the summer and at Sibi during the winter.

178. The number of persons who were examined and disinfected was 29,747, and of those who remained for over one day 4,466.

179. Captain Lincoln, I.M.S., remained in medical charge of the camp throughout the year.

180. Besides the pay of the Medical Officer, which was met from Provincial revenues, the total cost of maintaining the camp was R6,220-15-9, and this sum was distributed proportionately among the Civil and Military Local Funds of the Agency.

181. A second camp for the reception of pilgrims bound for the Hedjaz was provided at Sibi in December last, but was not used, as no pilgrims travelled through Baluchistan.

XIV.—SURVEY.

182. The only survey operations undertaken in Baluchistan during the year under report were the traverse surveys in connection with the settlement work.

XV.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

183. The Revd. F. E. D. Cobbold was the Church of England Chaplain throughout the year.

184. The Revd. Father Hellenkamp, S.J., performed the duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain up to the 30th November 1899, when he was succeeded by the Revd. Father J. C. Jurgens, S.J.

The Revd. Father T. Geppert, S.J., relieved the Revd. Father José, S.J., as Assistant Roman Catholic Chaplain.

185. The Revd. J. Shaw, of the Established Church of Scotland, continued to discharge the duties of Presbyterian Chaplain throughout the year, except from May to August, when he was deputed to act as Chaplain, Karachi. During his absence his duties were performed by the Revd. W. Ewington, from Lahore.

186. During the year under review a stained glass window was placed in St. Mary's Church in memory of the late Lieutenant Colonel G. Gaisford, and brass tablets were erected in memory of the late Sir James Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., R.E., and Lieutenant Leith, of the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

XVI.—CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

187. Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell held charge of the office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department in Baluchistan, throughout the year.

188. The number of Government stallions in Baluchistan at the beginning of the year under report was 40. Twenty-one horses were received by transfer from Sind and Babugarh, bringing the number up to 61; of these 12 horses were transferred to Sind and Babugarh, 3 were sold, 3 destroyed and 1 died, thus leaving a total of 42 at the close of the year.

189. The percentage of horses at work was 43·04 as compared with 46·19 in the previous year. These horses served 2,092* mares, as against 2,673 in 1898-99.

* Quetta	1,145
Thal-Chotiali	432
Zhob	93
Kalat	422
TOTAL	2,092

190. The average number of mares served by each stallion was 48·66, against 57·86 in the previous year.

This decrease in the number of coverings was probably due to the scarcity throughout the Agency.

191. There were 2,555 branded mares in the Agency at the commencement of the year, 140 were branded during the year and 12 were imported from other provinces, raising the number to 2,707; of these 35 mares died, 17 were sold, and 1 stolen. Thus at the end of the year there were 2,654 † against 2,555 last year.

† Quetta	850
Kalat	1,146
Thal-Chotiali	585
Zhob	73
TOTAL	2,654

192. The cost of the feed and keep of the Government stallions in the district during the year under report was R20,835-5-2, or an average of R460-1-1 per horse, as against R19,803-2-5 and R413-6-3, respectively, last year.

This increase in cost is due to the high prices of both grain and fodder.

193. A serious outbreak of glanders occurred during the months from July to September among the horses of the 6th Bombay Cavalry at Quetta. There were also several cases in the cantonments, city, and civil lines.

194. In consequence of this outbreak, the Glanders and Farcy Act was extended to Baluchistan, and the local rules and regulations required under this Act were promulgated.

195. A Veterinary Assistant was posted at Chaman to inspect all horses, ponies, and donkeys coming from Afghanistan.

MULE BREEDING.

196. There were three donkey stallions maintained in the Agency during the year.

These stallions served 90 mares as against 123 served in the previous year.

197. The result of mule-breeding operations have so far not been very satisfactory in Baluchistan, but there was a noticeable improvement in the quality of the few mules exhibited at Sibi.

198. The cost of the feed and keep of these stallions was R878-3-11, or an average of R336-0-3 per stallion against R315-4-6 for the previous year.

199. A copy of the report by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Baluchistan, is attached as Appendix X.

THE QUETTA HORSE SHOW.

200. Owing to the prevalence of glanders at Quetta, the 11th Annual Horse Show and District Fair was held this year at Bostan on the 26th September and two following days.

201. There was a considerable falling-off in the number of horses present at the Fair during the year under report, the figures being 976 as against 1,179 last year and 1,593 in 1897. This falling-off was due to the strict prohibition by the Amir of the export of horses from Afghanistan. Consequently the number of trans-frontier horses, which attended the show, was only 271 as against 673 in 1898 and 996 in 1897. It is hoped that in the present year the dealers will bring their horses from Meshed by Seistan and Nushki.

202. The number of horses which competed for prizes this year was 705 against 431 in 1898. The total number of locally bred stock exhibited was 538 against 506 in 1898. In this class of horses there was a marked improvement in quality.

203. One hundred and sixty-four * remounts and 3 mules were purchased against 110 in 1898 and 190 in 1897.

* For Remount Department	12
For Native Cavalry	100
For Police and Levies	52
TOTAL	164

204. As far as local produce was concerned, the Show was pronounced to be the best yet held. The 12 remounts purchased for the Babugarh Remount Department were, in the opinion of the Remount Officer, fully equal to those purchased in former years.

205. The highest price paid at the Show was R425, the lowest R50, and the average R131-9-10.

206. The Cattle Show was unsatisfactory, but the country round Quetta is not a cattle-breeding district, and this year in particular the animals have suffered severely from the prevailing scarcity.

207. The grants made to the Show were:—

	R	a.	p.
From the Imperial Funds	1,200	0	0
From Provincial Funds	845	0	0
From Local Funds	1,250	0	0
TOTAL	3,295	0	0

SIBI HORSE SHOW.

208. The Annual Sibi Horse Show was held at Sibi on the 12th February 1900 and following days.

209. The total number of animals exhibited was 648, against 884 during the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to the year being one of scarcity. Many breeders had sold their young stock previously at Jacobabad.

The Marris and Bugtis had very few animals to show, and some owners would not bring their young stock in owing to their want of condition.

210. The whole of the young stock exhibited were practically the produce of Government sires, and were pronounced to be of excellent stamp and quality.

211. Forty-one* remounts were purchased as against 35 last year, and of this number 28 were by Government sires and locally bred.

* For Remount Department	. .	9
For Native Cavalry	. .	32
TOTAL	.	41

212. Thirteen mules were exhibited against 10 in the previous year.

213. There was an increase of 75 mares in the branded class. This class was exceptionally good, and many of the animals exhibited excelled all former exhibits.

214. The grants made to the Show were:—

	R	a.	p.
Balance from 1899	176	15	6
From Imperial Funds	1,400	0	0
From Provincial Revenues	500	0	0
From Local Funds	1,650	0	0
From His Highness the Khan of Kalat	500	0	0
TOTAL .	4,226	15	6

XVII.—POLICE.

215. Mr. S. E. Wallace held charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police of the Quetta-Pishin and Thal-Chotiali districts till the 31st December 1899, when he reverted to the Punjab Police. Owing to the necessity for abolishing one of the two appointments of Honorary Assistant Superintendents, it was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, to hold in abeyance the arrangement for filling the appointment of District Superintendent of Police, Quetta, from the Punjab Police, and Mr. Beaty, Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was promoted to be District Superintendent of Police on a pay of R400 rising to R600 per mensem. Mr. Beaty's appointment of Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police was at the same time abolished.

216. An additional Assistant District Superintendent of Police and a small Police force consisting of one Deputy Inspector and thirteen men were sanctioned on the 1st October 1899 for the Nushki district, the administration of which was taken over by the Baluchistan Agency.

Mr. R. B. Wood performed the duties of Assistant District Superintendent of Police from December 1899 till the end of the year.

217. The total strength of the Police in the Agency at the close of the year under report was as follows:—

District Superintendent of Police	1
Assistant District Superintendents of Police	2
Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police	1
Inspectors	4
Deputy Inspectors	24
Sergeants, Constables, Dafadars, and Sowars	1,051
Clerks	2
Menial establishment	22
TOTAL .	1,107

218. The class return of the force gives the following figures :—

	Officers.	Men.
Christian	4	
Muhammadans	99	506
Sikhs	64	210
Hindus	59	165

219. The approximate cost of the force was R2,61,406. Of this R2,50,821 were paid from Provincial (Special) revenues and the balance R10,585 from the Quetta Municipal Funds.

220. The following are classified statements of the crime which occurred in each district and on the Railway :—

Offences.	Quetta-Pishin. 1898-99.	Quetta-Pishin. 1899-1900.	Thal-Chotiali. 1898-99.	Thal-Chotiali. 1899-1900.	Zhob. 1898-99.	Zhob. 1899-1900.	Totals. 1898-99.	Totals. 1899-1900.
I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice .	10	17	45	33	3	1	58	51
II.—(i) Murders .	9	6	12	14	14	8	35	28
(ii) Attempts to murder .	6	2	3	6	1	4	10	12
(iii) Other serious offences against person .	21	29	43	22	13	9	77	66
III.—Serious offences against property and person or against property only	161	176	194	124	22	26	377	326
IV.—Minor offences against person . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
V.—Minor offences against property . .	233	226	352	148	44	44	629	418
VI.—Other offences not specified above .	352	669	36	7	136	168	524	844
Total .	793	1,126	685	354	233	260	1,711	1,746

Cases which occurred on the railway :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Class I	1	4
Class II (i)	*Nil*	4
Class II (ii)	1	1
Class II (iii)	3	3
Class III	22	23
Class IV	...	...
Class V	74	41
Class VI	39	39
Total .	140	115

221. The following table shows the working of the police for the last two years :—

	Quetta-Pishin. 1898-99.	Quetta-Pishin. 1899-1900.	Thal-Chotiali. 1898-99.	Thal-Chotiali. 1899-1900.	Zhob. 1898-99.	Zhob. 1899-1900.
Percentage of cases convicted to investigated . . .	67	89	37	36	26·4	26·31
Percentage of persons convicted to arrested . .	77	77	47	39	69·23	44·62
Percentage of property recovered to stolen . . .	49	45	54	57	51·6	21·89

222. The number of cases reported in the Agency during the year under review, including the cases which occurred on the railway, show a total of 1,861, as against 1,851 for the previous year.

223. In the Quetta-Pishin district the number has been increased by over 300, but this is partly due to the fact that the Bolan Pass cases have, for the first time, been included in the Quetta figures.

The working of the police in this district shows a very distinct improvement, and the percentage of convictions rises to the satisfactory figure of 89.

224. In the Thal-Chotiali district there has been a marked diminution of crime notwithstanding the scarcity and high prices which prevailed, and the District Magistrate has reported that the working of the police has been satisfactory.

225. In Zhob the totals for the year under report show a slight increase, but the number of murders has decreased from 14 to 8.

226. Excluding the raid on the Murree Brewery at Quetta, the total number of murders reported during the year in the three administered districts of the Agency, including the Bolan Pass and the Railway line in Kalat territory, has been 28 only as against 35 in year before. This is not an unsatisfactory figure, considering the proximity of the frontier and the character of the people who, in Zhob, Thal-Chotiali, and Pishin, are nearly all Pathans.

Equipment and Discipline.

227. The armament of the force was:—

	Quetta.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.
Men armed with Snider rifles and bayonets . . .	433	254	172
Men armed with carbines and swords . . .	56	36	35
Men armed with revolvers and swords . . .	29	20	15
Men armed with swords only	...	...	4

228. The following is a detail of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the members of the police force in the Agency during the past four years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Departmental	132	106	50	64
Judicial	5	...	7	4
Total .	137	106	57	68

229. The figures for 1899-1900 show a slight increase in the punishments in comparison with the numbers reported last year, but both these two years compare very favourably with the records of the previous years, and the general conduct of the police continues to be satisfactory.

230. The percentage of dismissals and resignations during the last three years are given below:—

	Dismissals.			Resignations.		
	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.
1897-98	6	1·33	1·26	6	1	6·28
1898-99	1	2	1·67	8	1	4·6
1899-1900	1 3	1·9	2·09	1·9	2·5	3·34

231. The following is the number of educated men in each of the police districts :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Quetta-Pishin	120	134
Thal-Chotiali	75	74
Zhob	40	46
Southern Baluchistan	1	1
Nushki	...	2
TOTAL .	236	257

XVIII.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

232. The following table gives particulars of the civil and criminal work disposed of in the Baluchistan Agency during the year under report :—

DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.	ORIGINAL.			APPEALS.		TOTAL.
	Civil suits.	Execution of decrees.	Criminal cases.	Civil suits.	Criminal cases.	
Judicial Commissioner (High Court) .	...	...	...	121	85	206
Total for 1898-99 .	...	...	...	124	47	171
Quetta-Pishin District.						
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	57	11	49	60	89	266
Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin . . .	29	34	72	...	...	135
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	143	135	343	...	...	621
Ditto ditto, Pishin	56	41	108	...	...	205
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	547	474	1,201	...	...	2,222
Treasury Officer and Senior Munsiff, Quetta	181	167	91	...	...	439
Junior Munsiff, Quetta	1,498	1,287	8	...	...	2,793
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass .	64	36	61	...	...	161
Tahsildar, Quetta	64	28	50	...	...	142
Ditto, Pishin	231	71	64	...	...	366
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	24	6	1	...	...	31
Ditto, Pishin	211	61	21	...	...	293
Honorary Magistrate, II class .	...	...	177	...	...	177
Ditto ditto, III class .	...	...	867	...	...	867
GRAND TOTAL .	3,105	2,351	3,113	60	89	8,718
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 .	3,231	2,353	2,744	55	54	8,437
The Thal-Chotiali Agency.						
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	15	...	9	8	7	39
Assistant ditto, ditto	...	...	6	...	...	6
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi .	22	10	69	13	6	120
Ditto ditto, Duki.	2	...	41	...	...	43
Munsiff, Sibi	659	499	68	...	...	1,226
Tahsildar, Sibi	15	5	120	...	...	140
Ditto, Sharigh	14	9	49	...	...	72
Carried over .	727	523	362	21	13	1,646

Designation of Officers.	Original. Civil suits.	Original. Execution of decrees.	Original. Criminal cases.	Appeals. Civil suits.	Appeals. Criminal cases.	Total.
Brought forward .	727	523	362	21	13	1,646
Tahsildar, Duki	31	10	18	...	...	59
Ditto, Barkhan . . .	71	8	47	...	...	126
Naib Tahsildar, Sibi . . .	74	29	31	...	...	134
Ditto, Sharigh . . .	102	24	12	...	...	138
Ditto, Duki . . .	50	15	6	...	...	71
Ditto, Barkhan . . .	36	3	8	...	...	47
Ditto, Sinjawi . . .	23	7	31	...	...	61
Ditto, Kohlu . . .	37	9	16	...	...	62
Grand Total .	1,151	628	531	21	13	2,344
Grand Total for 1898-99 .	941	514	580	10	15	2,060
The Zhob District.						
Political Agent in Zhob . .	...	4	2	5	4	15
Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob	...	...	3	4	2	9
Ditto ditto, Lower Zhob	4	3	7	...	...	14
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	7	3	15	2		27
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob	7	3	32	...	1	43
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob . . .	2	...	1	...	...	3
Ditto, Lower Zhob . . .	39	28	9	...	...	76
Ditto, Bori	40	13	28	...	...	81
Ditto, Musakhel . . .	7	3	7	...	...	17
First Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob .	3	2	...	...	...	5
Second ditto, ditto .	...	...	...	...	...	...
First ditto, Lower Zhob .	34	10	1	...	...	45
Second ditto, ditto .	31	9	1	...	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Bori . . .	113	24	4	...	...	141
Ditto, Musakhel . .	...	2	...	...	...	2
Grand Total .	287	104	110	11	7	519
Grand Total for 1898-99 .	303	95	118	6	...	522
Kalat Agency.						
Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, Bolan (the Political Agent, Kalat)	...	...	3	...	1	4
Native Assistant, Bolan . . .	94	50	33	...	...	177
Grand Total .	94	50	36	...	1	181
Grand Total for 1898-99 .	94	33	50	...	...	177
Grand Total for the whole Agency for 1899-1900	4,637	3,133	3,790	216	157	11,933
Grand Total for the whole Agency for 1898-99	4,569	2,995	3,492	195	116	11,367

233. From the above statement it will be seen that 11,933 civil and criminal cases were disposed of in the Agency during the year. The figures for the previous year were 11,367.

234. In addition to the above, 2,879 miscellaneous and revenue cases and 2,747 Jirga cases were disposed of, last year's figures being 2,690 miscellaneous and revenue cases and 2,659 Jirga cases.

235. The following is the distribution of these cases according to districts :—

Districts.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	Miscellaneous and Revenue cases.	Jirga cases.	Miscellaneous and Revenue cases.	Jirga cases.
Quetta-Pishin	846	123	997	219
Thal-Chotiali	776	489	758	292
Zhob	1,257	1,117	875	1,372
Kalat	...	867	60	672
Chagai	...	151	...	104
Total .	2,879	2,747	2,690	2,659

236. Including the above, the total number of judicial and miscellaneous cases disposed of in the year was thus 14,812, as compared with 14,057 disposed of in the previous year, or an increase of 755 cases.

237. Out of the 489 Jirga cases tried in the Thal-Chotiali Agency, 130 were inter-provincial with the Punjab, and 32 of the 1,117 cases tried in the Zhob district were of the same character.

Compared with last year's figures, there has been an increase of 88 in the number of Jirga cases tried during the year.

238. In consequence of the introduction of our administration into the Nushki district, the Political Assistant, Chagai, and the Tahsildar, Nushki, have been invested with judicial powers.

But the great majority of cases in Nushki will, no doubt, be settled by Jirga for some time to come.

XIX.—EDUCATION.

239. Statement E attached to Appendix I furnishes particulars by districts of the schools maintained in the Agency during the year under report.

240. A primary school, called the "Gaisford School," in memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, was opened at Duki in October 1899.

241. The cost of the building was provided for by voluntary subscriptions from the zamindars and officials of Duki, and Provincial revenues contribute a sum of R35 a month towards its maintenance.

242. The number of Pathan and Baluch boys educated in our schools is on the increase, and both the Sardars and the Khans are beginning to appreciate the fact that they must educate their sons if the latter are to have any chance of holding Government appointments, and so sharing in the administration of the country. Hitherto practically all clerkships and subordinate district appointments in the Agency have been held of necessity by natives of India.

But it is hoped that a time is coming when it may be possible to make a greater use of local talent. The matter is certainly one which should not be lost sight of by district officers.

XX.—NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

243. The following statement shows the outward and inward rail-borne traffic of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900:—

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

Statement showing the Outward and Inward Rail-borne Traffic of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Names of Articles.	General Merchandise. Outward.	General Merchandise. Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
1	Coal and coke	1,56,222	1,21,340
2	Cotton, raw	46	1,091
3	Twist and yarn, European	47	1,266
4	Do. do. Indian	34	366
5	Piece-goods, European	954	52,422
6	Do. Indian	2,453	33,434
7	Intoxicating drugs other than opium	71	383
8	Chinchona bark	......	......
9	Other drugs and medicines	14,376	3,791
10	Indigo	89	2,690
11	Myrabolams	......	333
12	Cutch	......	12
13	Turmeric	23	1,012
14	Alizarine and aniline dyes	20	298
15	Al (morinda citrifolia)	......	......
16	Other dyes	1,080	8,515
17	Wheat	86,952	79,632
18	Rice in the husk	900	2,984
19	Rice not in the husk	2,886	57,896
20	Jawar and bajra	93,884	27,613
21	Gram and pulse	39,313	76,751
22	Other grains	16,176	19,883
23	Hides, dressed	152	939
24	Do., raw	2,238	210
25	Skins, dressed	97	95
26	Do., raw	4,401	329
27	Horns	4	17
28	Hemp and other fibres	13	59
29	Jute, raw	......	49
30	Gunny bags and cloth	6,274	12,700
31	Lac, stick	......	......
32	Lac, shell	4	21
33	Leather, manufactured	1,210	4,700
34	Ale and beer	618	3,871
35	Spirits, all kinds, including country spirit	241	1,443
36	Wine	134	2,544
37	Liquor, all other sorts	700	815
38	Copper, unwrought	8	64
39	Brass, unwrought	75	7
40	Copper, wrought	227	342
41	Brass "	698	365
42	Iron, cast	......	430
43	" unwrought	13	......
44	" wrought	2,541	17,396
45	Manufactures of iron and steel	8,227	25,830
46	Other metals	1,485	1,523

No.	Names of Articles.	General merchandise. Outward.	General merchandise. Inward.
		Maunds.	Maunds.
47	Kerosine oil	373	12,190
48	Castor oil	1	29
49	Cocoanut oil	2	338
50	Mustard and rape oil	......	639
51	Other oils	176	7,675
52	Linseeds	1	927
53	Rape and mustard	6,604	1,815
54	Til or jinjili	2,987	649
55	Poppy seed	......	26
56	Earthnuts	......	69
57	Castor seed	......	......
58	Cotton seeds	280	514
59	Other oil seeds	18,283	769
60	Opium	......	......
61	Paper and paste board	5	880
62	Ghee	6,249	12,042
63	Dried fruits and nuts	1,35,006	16,526
64	Flour (atta)	28,452	24,466
65	Other provisions	23,146	36,607
66	Locomotive engines and tenders	......	......
67	Carriages and trucks	......	......
68	Steel rails and fish plates	......	......
69	Sleepers and keys of steel and cast iron	......	......
70	Other railway materials	65,417	944
71	Salt	1,174	4,387
72	Saltpetre	......	......
73	Other saline substances	17,320	812
74	Silk, raw, foreign	......	6
75	Silk, raw, Indian	1	12
76	Silk piece-goods, foreign	......	21
77	Silk piece-goods, Indian	......	30
78	Betel-nuts	2	66
79	Pepper	9	622
80	Ginger	15	76
81	Chillies	20	855
82	Cardamoms	......	30
83	Other spices	893	1,586
84	Stone and lime	76,933	84,732
85	Sugar, refined	1,300	42,509
86	Sugar, unrefined	1,561	28,320
87	Tea, foreign	62	4,282
88	Tea, Indian	175	847
89	Timber	5,012	45,861
90	Tobacco, raw	12,669	6,763
91	Cigars	2	428
92	Tobacco, manufactured	18	1,165
93	Wool, raw	1,17,132	7,604
94	Woolen carpets and rugs	207	124
95	,, piece-goods, European	22	389
96	,, ,, Indian	404	1,719
97	,, other sorts	202	103
98	Firewood	10,590	1,31,296
99	Manures	29,404	7,099
100	Fodder	1,08,209	1,27,813
101	Lucifer matches	61	2,036
102	Other articles	2,34,655	3,03,623
	Total	13,49,920	14,87,782

Examiner's Office, Lahore;
The 7th June 1900.

S. LEVET YEATS,
Examiner of Accounts.

244. Compared with the returns of traffic for the previous year, there is an *increase* of 45,221 maunds in the weight of the outward-borne traffic, and of 1,62,221 maunds in the quantity of the inward-borne traffic of the Agency. The principal increase in the outward-borne traffic is in the quantity of coal, the export of which has increased by nearly 60,000 maunds. There has also been a very considerable increase in the export of "dried fruits," most of which come from Kandahar. On the other hand, the quantity of wheat has decreased by about 36,000 maunds, and there has been a falling-off of 13,567 maunds in the export of raw wool. The decrease in the former can be explained by the unfavourable season occasioned by the drought, and the falling-off in wool is probably due to the same cause and the consequent failure of the grazing.

245. In the import traffic the principal increases came under the heads of coal, fodder, and stone and lime. In both the imports and exports, there has been a very considerable increase in the quantity of articles comprised under the head of "Miscellaneous".

XXI.—VOLUNTEERING IN BALUCHISTAN.

246. Captain A. M. Anscomb, V.D., was in command of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps throughout the year except for one month (16th January to 15th February) when he was on leave. During this period the duties of Commandant devolved on Lieutenant J. Shaw.

247. The annual inspection of the corps was held on the 30th October 1899 by Brigadier-General Sir Reginald Hart, V.C., K.C.B., whose report was extremely satisfactory. This favourable report was fully endorsed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, in his remarks on the inspection.

248. Towards the close of the year under report the Government of India sanctioned the extension to the Baluchistan Rifle Corps of the scheme for the training of Volunteers in gun-drill, and the grant of an additional capitation allowance of R10 for each member who qualified in this drill. Arrangements are being made to give effect to the scheme.

249. In January last the Honorary Surgeon of the Corps, Major R. Edwards, I.M.S., left Quetta for South Africa to join Lord Roberts's personal staff.

250. Second Lieutenant Eustace, who had been absent for over one year, was transferred to the supernumerary list with effect from the 10th March 1900.

251. Sergeant Instructor A. J. Grindley, 1st Buffs, was appointed Instructor to the Corps, *vice* Sergeant Instructor L. O'Brien, who returned to his regiment, the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers.

252. The strength of the corps increased during the year from 113 to 126 members, who are qualified as follows :—

90 extra efficients, 10 efficients, and 26 non-efficients.

XXII.—DISPOSITION AND MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

253. The strength and composition of the troops garrisoning the Baluchistan frontier during the year under review remained practically the same throughout the year.

254. There were no changes in the disposition of the British troops forming the Quetta garrison.

255. On the 6th April 1899 the 24th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry marched from Quetta to Loralai to relieve the linked battalion of the 26th Baluchistan Regiment, which took its place in the Quetta garrison.

256. In September 1899 the 23rd Bombay Rifles stationed at Pishin and the 17th Bombay Infantry at Fort Sandeman and the outposts changed places.

257. Owing to an outbreak of glanders in the 6th Bombay Cavalry, "B" Squadron, which was chiefly infected, moved in camp at Saraghargi near Quetta, and subsequently, in December 1899, marched down to Tokhi in the Thal-Chotiali district, where it remained till the close of the year under report.

258. A wing of the 19th Bengal Lancers stationed at Loralai was moved down to Sibi in December 1899 for the winter on account of the great difficulty of obtaining fodder at their own station.

259. The statement attached to this report and numbered Appendix XI shows the disposition of the troops on the 20th March 1900.

GENERAL REMARKS.

260. The chief feature of the past year has been the serious scarcity, which, owing to insufficient rain, has prevailed throughout the Agency from the Makran coast and Las Bela to the Gomal river. Ordinarily the country comprised in the Baluchistan Agency is not one in which there is much risk of a real famine. The average rainfall is small; consequently the country is poor and the population is scarce and hardy. Owing to the same cause, the amount of rain cultivation in Khorassan, as the country above the passes is called, is very capricious and uncertain, and the cultivated area, on which the people depend for their food, is mostly irrigated from streams and springs and the artificial channels known as "kanats" or "karezes," and is, therefore, more or less secure. Even in the Kutchi plain below the hills the bulk of the cultivation is irrigated from the water of the hill torrents and of the floods in the larger rivers. Again, a large portion of the population is nomadic and pastoral. Owing to the great variety of elevation and consequently of climate, a universal drought is very unusual, and their migratory habits accustom the people to move freely with their flocks and herds from places where the rainfall is deficient to others where the conditions are more favourable. It is seldom, therefore, that there is much anxiety on the score of insufficient rain. But certainly, never since this Agency was formed, have the people of Baluchistan been nearer to famine than in the past twelve months. The rainfall has been deficient throughout the Agency for the last three years. Consequently springs and karezes have dried up or diminished in volume; there were no floods last autumn in the hill streams, and everywhere the irrigated area has been much contracted. In addition to this, from all parts of the Agency there came the complaint last summer that there was no grass for the flocks, and the mortality among the sheep and cattle has been unprecedented.

261. There has, therefore, everywhere been much scarcity and distress and a serious diminution of prosperity. But in no place did the scarcity approach a famine except in a few villages in the Sibi district, when gratuitous relief was found necessary, and in parts of the Marri and Bugti hills, where the distress was mitigated by some free doles of food-grain distributed through the headmen. In other parts of the administered districts of the Agency it has been found sufficient to provide additional employment by a

large programme of public works, chiefly roads, and by a liberal grant of advances for the purchase of grain and cattle. For both these purposes, additional grants, aggregating (including the provision for the current year) R1,10,000, were made by the Government of India, as the Provincial resources, owing to the falling-off of revenue in consequence of the drought, were unable to find the money. Fortunately the winter rains were good and the summer rains since (in the current year) have been above the average. The agricultural prospects are, therefore, much better than they were six months ago, and the grazing in the hills is expected to be very good.

262. Notwithstanding the scarcity, there was no increase in serious crime. This was owing probably to the emigration to India and Afghanistan in search of work of many of the tribesmen who felt the pinch of scarcity. Large numbers of Marris and Bugtis and of the Khan's zamindars in Katchi flocked into Sind and the Punjab, while in Pishin and Zhob the emigration was towards Afghanistan.

263. Excluding the attack on the Quetta Brewery, which was rather an organized raid than a fanatical outbreak, there were five cases of murderous outrages during the year. Three of these were unsuccessful, that is to say, no one was killed. In the two other cases, both of which occurred on the railway, two railway employés (one a European guard) were killed, and one wounded. In every case the offenders were arrested and punished, and in almost every case reparation was also executed from the village or community to which the offenders belonged. It has occasionally been hinted in the public press that the prevalence of fanatical outrages in this Agency may be due to the leniency of the local administration. Considering the size of the districts of this Agency and the character of the tribesmen, the number of crimes of violence reported compare favourably with any part of India, and in no part of the frontier is the criticism, which I have referred to, less applicable than to Baluchistan. I append a statement of the fanatical outrages which have occurred during the last six years and of the punishment inflicted, which is a sufficient answer to the charge. It is almost invariably the custom in this Agency not to be content with the punishment of the fanatics themselves, but to make the community to which they belong suffer also for the crime. Many other typical instances could be given besides those contained in the attached statement.

264. Among the ignorant and fanatical Muhammadans of this frontier it is inevitable at present that so-called "Ghazi" cases will occasionally occur, and no amount of Police protection and no arms regulations will suffice to prevent a determined man, who is anxious to lose his life and who bides his opportunity, from now and then succeeding in his object. The principle is recognized in this Agency that the best way to stop these outrages is to interest the people themselves in their repression or prevention, by strictly enforcing village and tribal responsibility and by making it abundantly clear that all connected with the fanatic will have to pay a penalty for his crime.

265. The state of affairs in Kalat was fairly satisfactory during the year. The Khan of Kalat's administration is not a strong one, and it is to be regretted that His Highness does not interest himself more in the government of the country and by the exercise of greater liberality secure the services of more competent officials. Such improvements as have taken place during the last twelve months are mainly due to the initiative of the Political Agent and the Political Adviser, Mir Shams Shah. In the autumn there was some unrest among the Jhalawan Chiefs south of Kalat. But the Political Agent in the course of a very successful tour succeeded in settling most of the pending intertribal cases and in bringing into Sibi nearly all the Jhalawan Chiefs,

where such cases as could not be settled locally were disposed of before the Agent to the Governor-General. The Jhalawan country is now perfectly quiet.

266. Las Bela was well administered during the year. The Jam interests himself in the government of his people, and cordially supports his able Wazir, Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan. There has been a marked improvement in the conduct of affairs in this petty State during the last three years.

H. S. BARNES,

Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Statement showing particulars of all fanatical cases which have occurred in the Administered Districts of the Baluchistan Agency since 1st January 1895.

Serial number.	Date and name of offender.	Description of outrage.	Remarks.
1	*27th October 1895.* Muhammad, son of Khanai, Kalantar of Umai China, aged 15 years.	Killed a *mali* in the Duki Tahsil	The fanatic was hanged, and his property confiscated.
2	*12th April 1896.* Yamin, son of Abdulla Khedderzai.	Tried to kill Attar Singh, Jamadar of Chowkidars, at Loralai.	Fanatic hanged, and property confiscated. The village was fined R1,951. Two maliks were fined R50 each. Two maliks and a brother of fanatic were detained in custody for four months and were required to furnish security for good behaviour.
3	*14th and 15th October 1896.* Five Tingiani Marris, headed by Haji Kala Khan, locally known as the Mast Fakir.	At Sunari Railway Station eleven men were killed, including a European Platelayer named Canning.	Five of the fanatics were hung, and their property confiscated. The sixth turned Queen's evidence, and is kept under observation by the Marri Sardar at Kahan. The Marri tribesmen, though they helped in the arrest of the offenders, were fined R6,000, and the Marri Chief was required to place his son and some additional sowars on, and in the neighbourhood of, the railway line for its better protection.
4	*2nd March 1897.* Juma, a prisoner in the Duki lock-up.	Killed Wadhawa, Constable in the Duki garden.	The fanatic was a prisoner at the time he committed the outrage, so no fines were levied. But the fanatic was hung, and his property confiscated.
5	*14th March 1898.* Arsala, Utman Khel, of Zar Karez in Bori Tahsil.	Murdered Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, I.S.C., Political Agent in Thal-Chotiali in the Smallan Dâk Bungalow.	The fanatic was hung, and his property confiscated. The Dunnar community of Smallan, in whose villages he had been putting up, were fined R10,000, and nine of the headmen were required to find security for good behaviour and on failure to do so were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The fanatic's own village in Zhob was also fined.
6	*13th June 1898.* Dad, Niaz Muhammad, and Jangul, Utman Khels of Lashti.	Killed two servants and wounded a third in the compound of Assistant Political Agent's bungalow at Loralai.	Two men suspected of the crime were found guilty by a jirga and sentenced to seven and five years' imprisonment, respectively, and also to furnish security on release. The village of Lashti was fined R1,269. The village of Rodhie R500, Malik Hussain of Saghar R500, and the Malik of Bhagwan was fined R50 and imprisoned. The Mullahs of the two villages were also imprisoned.
7	*25th August 1898.* Majid and Sultan, Abdullazai of Gurjina, near Minabazar.	Killed a peon and wounded another in the compound of the Executive Engineer at Fort Sandeman.	Fanatics were shot dead by the guard. The tribe was fined R250 and the village of Minabazar R500.
8	*11th February 1899.* Niaz Muhammad, of Sariab, near Quetta.	Attacked Captain and Mrs. Spence at Sibi. No harm was done.	The fanatic was killed, and his body was buried in the jail precincts. The Shahwani Sardar and headmen agreed in writing to be jointly responsible if any of their tribesmen were guilty of a similar offence again.
9	*8th March 1899.* Duda, Silachi, of Thalli	Ran Amok in the Sibi bazaar wounded five men, two of whom died.	Fanatic was killed. The tribe, which is a poor one, was fined R3,050, and their lands were attached as security for payment.
10	*14th May 1899.* Ahmad Khan, Mando Khel, aged 14 years.	Attacked a Punjabi Muhammadan in the Fort Sandeman bazaar.	The fanatic was sentenced to transportation for life and several of his relatives were imprisoned.
11	*19th September 1899.* Lal Muhammad, son of Hakim Khan, Umarzai, aged 19 years.	Wounded a servant and two levy footmen in the Extra Assistant Commissioner's compound at Duki.	Fanatic hanged, and property confiscated. Villages of Habib Killa and China fined R2,500 and compelled to surrender 50 swords and 10 guns.
12	*10th October 1899.* Kabri and Momin Jadwani, Thingiani Marris.	Killed a Hindu and wounded a Muhammadan on the line near Sunari Railway Station.	Fanatic hanged. The Jadwani section of the Marris were fined R2,000 and compelled to surrender 12 guns and 12 swords. They were also obliged to furnish hostages in Sibi for future good behaviour.
13	*11th November 1899.* Muhammad, son of Barat Muzarani Murri.	Killed guard Dicks, North Western Railway, at Mach Railway Station.	Fanatic hanged, and his property confiscated. The tribe, a very poor one, was fined R1,000, and compelled to surrender swords and guns; six of the relatives and the Mulla were imprisoned for six months till fine was paid. To recover the fine, practically all the flocks of the fanatic's nearer relatives had to be sold.
14	*21st February 1900.* Niazak, son of Ashoor Mardanzai	Wounded a *bunniah* and attacked Dafadar Muhammad Ali, 5th Bombay Cavalry.	Fanatic sentenced to transportation for life. Headmen and Mulla of his village arrested. Fines still under consideration.

APPENDIX I.

Administration Report of the Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

I.—PERSONNEL.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, I.C.S., held the appointment of Revenue and Judicial Commissioner from the beginning of the year until the afternoon of the 12th December 1899, when he proceeded on three months' privilege leave. During the remaining portion of the year, Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., officiated.

The posts of Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Superintendent of Settlement, Sharigh-Sinjawi, were held, respectively, by Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., and Munshi Shams-ud-din.

II.—INSPECTIONS AND TOURS.

In April 1899 the Commissioner visited Sharigh in connection with the settlement work.

The annual inspection of the Quetta District Treasury was done on the 15th May 1899, and the result was satisfactory.

On the 4th July 1899 the Commissioner went to Ziarat for the summer, and thence in August and September visited Hindubagh, Killa Saifulla, Bori, and Sanjawi, returning to Ziarat on the 11th September. On the 4th October, he went to Chaman and thence to Nushki through Shorarud. While there, the question of the revenue administration of Nushki was discussed with the Chiefs and Maliks in the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General, and orders were issued to the Political Assistant, Chagai. On his return journey to Quetta, the Commissioner inspected the settlement work which was in progress in Kanak.

Captain Ramsay, when officiating as Revenue Commissioner, visited Sibi during the Horse Show in February 1900.

III.—REVENUE AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The year under report was the third year in which the rainfall has been deficient, and the country suffered greatly from drought. The want of rain caused a contraction of the *abi* or irrigated cultivation owing to the springs and karezes diminishing in volume, but far more serious sources of distress have been the entire failure in most districts of the dry crop or Khushkaba cultivation and the failure of grass and fodder supplies. The inhabitants of the Khushkaba villages in Sibi and of the waterless plain of Shorarud were reported to have suffered most. The condition of things in Central Zhob and in parts of the Lower Zhob Tahsil was also very unsatisfactory owing to the fodder famine, coupled with the failure of the dry crop harvest. The inhabitants of Central and Lower Zhob depend greatly on their sheep and cattle, and are accustomed to move with their flocks to wherever the prospects of pasturage are best. But portions of each tribe generally remain for the cultivation of tribal lands. The exodus which took place this year from Central Zhob was unprecedented, and owing to the unusual difficulty of finding pasture within reasonable distance, great numbers of cattle died. In order to help the people in distress, it was decided to open special public works, and the following sums were allotted to each district from the Provincial Revenues:—

	R	
Quetta-Pishin	4,305	for bunds.
Thal-Chotiali	9,145	,, roads.
Zhob	6,000	,, bunds.

A sum of R2,000 was also allotted to the Sibi tahsil in the Thal-Chotiali district for gratuitous relief, and work was started on the Sibi-Rindli Military road. It was also proposed to construct a bund in Toiwar in Central Zhob, but the scheme proving much more expensive than was anticipated, and the rights of various claimants to the land under the bund being disputed, the work was eventually postponed. The entire failure of the rains in

the Marri and Bugti country led to great distress, and many of the tribesmen were found to be emigrating. Their case was represented to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General, and the following additional grants were made from the Imperial Revenues :—

	R
For purchase of grain for the Marris and Bugtis	18,000
Public Works	25,000

Owing to drought and consequent failure of crops and mortality in cattle, the following suspensions and remissions of revenues had to be sanctioned :—

Tahsil.	Amount suspended.			Amount remitted.			Total.			Remarks.
Quetta-Pishin District.										
Land Revenue.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Toba Achakzai . . .	3,000	0	0	2,689	0	0	5,689	0	0	
Quetta	2,195	3	8	411	5	3	2,606	8	11	
Pishin	1,627	7	7	131	4	0	1,758	11	7	
Total .	6,822	11	3	3,231	9	3	10,054	4	6	
Thal-Chotiali District.										
Land Revenue.										
Sharigh	...			610	5	5	610	5	5	
Barkhan	...			84	14	6	84	14	6	
Sibi	3,434	6	0	54	1	1	3,488	7	1	
Sinjawi	...			386	11	9	386	11	9	
Kohlu	716	4	5	...			716	4	5	
Duki	...			Mill 32	8	0	32	8	0	
Total .	4,150	10	5	1,168	8	9	5,319	3	2	
Grazing Tax.										
Barkhan	200	0	0	200	0	0	400	0	0	
Sibi	477	2	0	325	0	0	802	2	0	
Sinjawi	1,560	0	0	...			1,560	0	0	
Barkhan, Duki and Kohlu .	About 4,400	0	0				4,400	0	0	Also complete remission to the Marris, Bugtis, and Zarkuns of Kohlu.
Total .	6,637	2	0	525	0	0	7,162	2	0	
Zhob District.										
Land Revenue.										
Hindubagh	170	11	2	...			170	11	2	
Grazing Tax.										
Bori	7,045	9	3	...			7,045	9	3	
Hindubagh	11,781	15	2	...			11,781	15	2	
Lower Zhob	2	3	10	...			2	3	10	
Musakhel	10,515	12	2	...			10,515	12	2	
Total .	29,345	8	5	...			29,345	8	5	

The Political Agent, Zhob, represented that there was some difficulty in collecting revenue in the Hindubagh and Bori Tahsils, especially in the temporarily-settled tracts. Under orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, he was authorized to collect what he could without severely pressing the people and to suspend one-eighth of the demand. Where cattle tax had been fixed by assessment, he was asked to have the cattle enumerated, so that the real ability of the people to pay these assessments might be ascertained.

On the whole, the year was, as in many other parts of India, one of stress and hardship. The effects of this, the third successive, unfavourable season will not wear off for some time, but happily the winter snowfall in the higher plateau of the Agency was sufficient, and the spring rains were fairly well distributed. So that prospects are now brighter than they have been for some years. It is, I think, a matter for congratulation that, in spite of severe distress in many localities, there was no very marked increase of violent crime attributable to that cause.

IV.—PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

The economic conditions of 1899-1900, just described, have had a disastrous effect on the provincial finances. Besides the direct loss of land revenue and grazing tax, the receipts under excise and stamps have suffered serious contraction as the indirect result of the same causes; while heavy expenditure has been necessary to meet the numerous demands for assistance with a suitable programme of public works. The assumption of the administration in Nushki has, at the same time, thrown a not inconsiderable burden on provincial resources. The Government of India have, however, fully recognized the difficulties of the situation; and, on the representation of the Agent to the Governor-General, have sanctioned R1,65,000 being expended from Imperial funds on the provision of public works during 1899-1900 and 1900–01. A sum of R40,000 per annum was also added to the amount of the Provincial assignment, to meet the Nushki quit-rent and the expenses necessary for the development of the Seistan trade route; and although the effects of recent bad seasons will continue for some time, and the management of Nushki must for the first few years prove a very unremunerative business, it is to be hoped that the assistance thus given will enable the provincial finances to run till the end of the five years' contractual period without an actual deficit.

2. The budget estimates of the year 1899-1900 were sanctioned by the Government of India for the sums noted below:—

		R
Opening balance		1,83,482
Civil revenue		9,00,020
Revenue in the Public Works Department—	R	
Irrigation	50,000	
Public Works	25,000	
		75,000
Allotment		12,43,000
TOTAL		24,01,502

		R
Civil Expenditure		19,03,120
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—	R	
Irrigation	25,000	
Public Works	3,54,000	
		3,79,000
Printing charges		8,000
Closing balance		1,11,382
TOTAL		24,01,502

But the revised estimates, as framed by the Comptroller of India Treasuries, were as follows:—

		R
Opening balance		1,52,898
Civil revenue		8,59,630
Revenue in the Public Works Department—		
Irrigation	18,500	
Public Works	24,000	42,500
Allotment		12,84,000
TOTAL		23,39,028

		R
Civil expenditure		19,26,460
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—	R	
Irrigation	20,000	
Public Works	3,69,800	3,89,800
Printing charges		8,000
Closing balance		14,768
TOTAL		23,39,028

3. The actual accounts of the year approximately are:—

		R
Opening balance		1,53,186
Civil revenue		7,94,563
Revenue in the Public Works Department—	R	
Irrigation	15,924	
Public Works	21,993	37,917
Allotment	12,85,000	
Punjab Tirni	2,760	12,82,240
		22,67,905

		R
Civil Expenditure		19,30,385
Expenditure in the Public Works Department—	R	
Public Works	3,49,064	
Irrigation	23,017	3,72,081
Printing Charges		10,341
Closing balance		......
TOTAL		23,12,807

It will thus be seen that there was this year a deficit of R44,900 in the Provincial Accounts.

4. This result may be distributed in brief detail:—

Head.	Budget Estimates.	Actuals, approximate.	REMARKS.
RECEIPTS.			
	R	R	
Opening balance	1,83,482	1,53,188	Loss of revenue in 1898-99, R38,415, saving in expenditure R8,121.
Civil Revenue	9,00,020	7,94,562	Remissions and suspensions of land revenue and cattle tax, and failure of Khushkaba and other crops on which produce revenue is taken.
Revenue in the Public Works Department	75,000	37,917	Failure of cultivation under the Khushdil Khan bund, owing to dry season. Also R2,000 decrease in rent of Government buildings.
Allotment	12,43,000	12,85,000	Increase due to addition of R40,000, *viz.*, R9,000 for Nushki quit-rent and R31,000 for development of Seistan trade-route. The remaining R2,000 is the deduction made in the estimates on account of tirni creditable to the Punjab.

Head.	Budget Estimates.	Actuals, approximate.	Remarks.
		EXPENDITURE.	
	R	R	
Civil Expenditure . . .	19,03,120	19,30,385	Increase due to R40,000 special expenditure (*vide* last entry) *plus* R10,000 expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Nushki, total R50,000, against which there was a saving of R22,735 due to strict economy enforced.
Public Works Department Expenditure.	3,79,000	3,72,081	There would have been an excess over the estimates, but items amounting to over R20,000 were charged to the special "famine" grant of R25,000 from Imperial Revenues.

5. Thus the year, which was estimated to leave a closing balance of R1,11,382, actually closed with a serious deficit. It will be seen that this result was due mainly to unavoidable remissions and suspensions of the revenue rendered necessary by circumstances over which the Local Government had no control. A portion of this revenue will, no doubt, be recovered during the coming year, and the first care of the authorities must be the restoration of the balance between expenditure and revenue; but the country cannot recover all at once, and it is probable that the normal programme of public works must, therefore, be to some extent curtailed during the remainder of the term of the present provincial contract.

6. The usual detailed statement of the accounts is attached (Appendix A).

V.—ADDITIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The cession of Nushki by His Highness the Khan of Kalat in return for a quit-rent of R9,000 and the assumption by Government of the administration of that tract caused some important changes under this head.

The following establishment was employed for the Nushki Tahsil :—

3.—Land Revenue.

		R
Tahsildar		200
Tahsil Establishment—		
Peshkar	50	
Accountant	30	
3 Patwaris	75	
1 Peon	10	
Contingencies	25	
	—	190

In addition, Police and Levies establishments, costing respectively R201 and R270 per mensem, were sanctioned, and an initial expenditure of R500 was incurred for the purchase of police camels and the equipment of the sowars.

During the year an additional sum of R31,000 per annum was granted by Government for the development of the Seistan trade-route; this expenditure for 1899-1900 was distributed as follows :—

	R
Increased Establishment	4,659
Public Works	24,600
Initial expenditure for Assistant District Superintendent of Police . . .	1,060
Unforeseen charges	681
	31,000

There have, however, been a few slight alterations from the original programme.

Among other changes in the Agency the following may be noted:—

Additions to Agent to the Governor-General's Office.

	R
	135
1 Clerk	55
1 Do.	45
1 Do.	10
1 Sweeper	12
1 Chowkidar	

Establishment in Thal Chotiali.

	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R
Political Agent's Office	123 12 0	...
Sharigh Tahsil	...	22
Levies	...	85
	123 12 0	107

The appointment of Cattle Pound Mohurir on R30 per mensem was also abolished.

The above revision was sanctioned with effect from 1st March 1900.

POLICE.

Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, reverted to the Punjab, and he was succeeded on the 1st January 1900 by Mr. Beaty on reduced pay. The post of Honorary Assistant District Superintendent of Police on R250 per mensem, which was held by Mr. Beaty before his promotion, was abolished, and that of an Inspector on R150 was substituted.

MEDICAL.

All the charges in connection with the up-keep of the Civil Hospital at Quetta (except the pay of the Hospital Assistants, which was debited, as before, to Provincial Revenues) were transferred to the Municipality under the orders of the Government of India, with effect from the 1st August 1899, and a monthly contribution of R500 is now paid from Provincial revenues instead.

A contribution of R100 per mensem is paid from Provincial revenues to the women's dispensary at Fort Sandeman with effect from 19th March 1899. The institution derives its main support from the Lady Dufferin Fund, but is also helped by contributions from the Bazaar Fund and from private subscriptions.

A small medical establishment was sanctioned for Thal Chotiali consisting of:—

	R a. p.
Vaccinator	40 0 0
Contingencies	1 10 8
Allowance to Hospital Assistant at Gumbaz	5 0 0
	46 10 8

CIVIL WORKS.

The establishment under the Political Agent, Zhob, was re-arranged. It now stands as under:—

		R a. p.
Overseer	R60—3—75	71 8 0
Mistri		40 0 0
Peon		12 0 0
Clerk		35 0 0
2nd Mistri, who also gets R10 from Local Funds		40 0 0
		198 8 0

VI.—SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS AND SUMMARY CASH ASSESSMENTS.

In Pishin, in anticipation of the final orders of the Government of India on the assessment proposals, every individual proprietor was supplied with a *parcha* or slip showing his

ownership in land and water and his liability to revenue demand. The total number of *purchas* issued was 11,000. Revenue was also assessed on those of the revenue-free holdings which the Local Government had decided to resume and the necessary entries were made in the settlement record.

SHARIGH.

The tahsil was divided into five circles—104 mouzas and 390 mahals (estates). Field-to-field survey was completed in all the mahals, the total area surveyed being 28,970 acres and 9 poles. A careful crop inspection of the whole tahsil was also made, and the result was as under:—

	Acres.
Area under Rabi	4,738
Ditto Kharif	3,660
TOTAL	8,398

SINJAWI.

In this tahsil a complete field-to-field survey and crop inspection were also made. The area under Rabi crop was 2,399 acres and under Kharif 1,872 acres, making a total of 4,271 acres.

SIBI.

The traverse survey of a portion of this tahsil was done by Mr. Cooper, of the Survey of India.

KANAK.

Owing to various land disputes which existed in Kanak, General Wylie, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, decided that a survey should be carried out under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner. A small establishment, consisting of one Superintendent, one Munsarim, one Munshi, 16 Patwaris, and 5 sowars and 25 menials, was sanctioned with effect from the 1st September 1899, and placed under the orders of the Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Khan Bahadur Kazi Jelal-ud-din Khan, C.I.E., Munshi Ghulam Rasul, a sub. *pro tem.* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, being placed in immediate charge of the work. A field-to-field survey was made of the irrigable lands, while that of the dry crop lands was according to tribal areas. The lands were divided into two circles, sixteen mouzas, and forty-six mahals, the total area surveyed being 28,519 acres 1 rood and 28 poles. The work was completed on the 31st March 1900 at a total cost of R4,733-10-11.

The following table shows the summary cash assessment sanctioned during 1899-1900:—

District.	Tahsil.	Land revenue, grazing tax, and water mills.	Number of villages.	Assessment.	Period for which sanctioned.	REMARKS.
				R a. p.		
Thal Chotiali	Sharigh	Land Revenue	78	21,948 10 3	One year, 1899-1900.	
	Duki	Do.	1	217 5 11	Five years from 1st April 1899.	
	Sinjawi	Water mill	15	224 8 0	One year, 1899-1900	The old land revenue assessment of this Tahsil continued during the year.
Zhob	Hindubagh	Land revenue	18	2,870 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Do.	6	1,078 0 0	Two years from 1st April 1900.	
	Fort Sandeman	Do.	10	955 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Bori	Do.	1	776 0 0	Do. do.	
	Do.	Water mill	1	110 0 0	Do. do.	

Summary cash assessment sanctioned during 1899-1900—contd.

District.	Tahsil.	Land revenue, grazing tax and water mills.	Number of villages.	Assessment.	Period for which sanctioned.	Remarks.
				R a. p.		
Zhob	Hindubagh	Water mill	1	24 0 0	Two years from 1st April 1900.	
	Do.	Grazing tax	58	1,585 13 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Do.	2	266 8 0	One year, 1899-1900.	
	Musa Khel	Do.	7	1,295 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Do.	2	12,063 12 0	One year, 1899-1900.	
	Fort Sandeman	Do.	35	4,922 0 0	Three years from 1st April 1899.	
Quetta-Pishin	Shorarud	Land revenue	1	* 225 0 0	Term of the present settlement (31st March 1907).	* Including grazing tax.
	Quetta.	Do.	1	350 0 0	Seven years from 1st April 1899.	
	Do.	Water mills	2	40 0 0	Term of the Quetta settlement (31st March 1907).	
	Shorarud	Grazing tax	2	825 0 0	One year, 1899-1900.	

It is satisfactory to observe that the people are generally ready to renew cash assessments once settled. *C'est le premier pas qui coûtr.*

VII.—JUDICIAL.

1. The civil and criminal work of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner during the year 1899-1900 is shown in the following statement:—

Statement showing the Civil and Criminal Work of the High Court during the year 1899-1900.

Serial No.		Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Remarks.
	A.—Civil.					
1	Appeals	...	8	6	2	
2	Revisions	12	100	106	6	
3	Reviews	...	9	9	...	
	TOTAL	12	117	121	8	
	B.—Criminal.					
4	Appeals	...	15	15	...	
5	Revisions	1	71	70	2	
	TOTAL	1	86	85	2	
	GRAND TOTAL	13	203	206	10	

The total number of cases decided during 1899-1900 shows an increase of 35 over the figures of 1898-99.

2. Rules were framed by the Judicial Commissioner for (*a*) regulating the conduct of petition-writers, (*b*) about counterfeit coins, and (*c*) regarding the fees to be paid for processes.

3. The table below shows the total number of cases disposed of in each district during the past two years, 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

Court or District.	Total number of Judicial and Miscellaneous cases disposed of during 1898-99.	1899-1900.	Remarks.
1. Court of the Judicial Commissioner	171	206	
2. Quetta-Pishin	9,434	9,564	
3. Thal-Chotiali	2,818	3,120	
4. Zhob	1,397	1,776	
5. Bolan Pass	237	181	
TOTAL	14,057	14,847	

4. The administration of Nushki was taken over by Government from His Highness the Khan, and the question of civil and criminal powers to be exercised by the Political Assistant, Chagai, and the Tahsildar of Nushki was submitted to the Government of India. In Foreign Department letter No. 2864-F., dated the 1st November 1899, it was decided that the Political Assistant may exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and Sessions Judge as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure as modified by the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, the powers conferred on the Court of a Political Agent as described in the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896, the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, and of a Sessions Judge under the Murderous Outrages Act. The Tahsildar of Nushki for the time being was authorized to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, in subordination to the Political Assistant; and of a Munsiff as described in the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896.

VIII.—EXCISE.

Statement marked B attached to this report shows the excise receipts for the year 1899-1900 by districts. It will be seen that the total receipts amounted to R1,37,648* against R1,36,990 realized in 1898-99. The former figure includes, however, R27,769-7-6 on account of duty on India-made beer for two years (1898—1900), while the latter includes a sum of R13,400 due on account of Quetta Abkari Contract arrears of 1897-98. There was, therefore, in reality, a decrease in the excise revenue, which was mainly due to the unsatisfactory character of the seasons and consequent high prices prevailing.

* Exclusive of fines.

The following table shows by districts the number of licenses granted during 1899-1900 for the retail and wholesale vend of foreign liquors :—

District.	Retail.	Wholesale.
Quetta-Pishin	11	8
Thal-Chotiali	6	...
Zhob	6	...
Bolan	1	...
TOTAL	24	8

The opium revenue (fees for the right to sell) amounted during 1899-1900 to R14,302.

The statement marked C shows the imports and sales of opium, poppy-heads, and other intoxicating drugs in each district in the Agency during 1899-1900.

The subject of the taxation of hemp drugs in Baluchistan is still under consideration.

IX.—REGISTRATION.

By the Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 2563, dated the 4th April 1899, Sub-Registrars' offices were established in the Kohlu and Sinjawi sub-tahsils of the Thal-Chotiali District, the Naib Tahsildar in each case being appointed as a Sub-Registrar.

The total receipts from registration during 1899-1900 amounted to R1,734 against R1,565-4 realized in 1898-99.

X.—LEVIES.

The statement below shows the permanent increases and reductions sanctioned during 1899-1900 in the Levies establishments of the Agency :—

District.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R
Head-quarter levies attached to the Agent to the Governor-General's office	10	...
Zhob	25	10
Kalat	502	472
Chagai	1,481	445
Quetta-Pishin	...	17
TOTAL	2,018	1,097
Net increase	R921 per mensem.	

It will be seen that the increase in levies is almost entirely due to the development of Nushki and of the trade route to Seistan through Nushki.

The following temporary additions were also sanctioned to the Kalat Agency Levies for the protection of the telegraph line, etc., in consequence of the flight to Afghanistan of Sardar Yar Muhmmad Khan, Kurd :—

	Total cost.
	R a. p.
Thana Surkhbaji—	
From 12th July 1898 to 20th February 1899 at R100 per mensem .	1,188 14 9
Thana Guru—	
(2) From 18th July to 12th August 1898 at R170 per mensem	142 9 0
Thana Mangochar —	
(3) From 18th July to 31st October 1898 at R140 per mensem . .	483 3 6

The following table shows the cost of Levy establishments debitable to major head "25.—Political," as they stood on 31st March 1900.

Name of Agency.	Cost per mensem. R a. p.	Cost per annum. R a. p.	Remarks.
Head-quarter Levies attached to the Agent to the Governor-General's office	830 0 0	9,960 0 0	
Zhob	12,154 2 8	*1,45,232 0 0	* Shingar service costing R103 per mensem is sanctioned for six months in each year.
Kalat	5,588 5 4	67,060 0 0	
Chagai	3,416 0 0	40,992 0 0	
Quetta-Pishin	8,632 0 0	1,03,584 0 0	
Thal-Chotiali	18,613 1 5	2,23,357 1 0	
Southern Baluchistan . . .	899 2 8	10,790 0 0	
Total District Levies .	50,132 12 1	6,00,975 1 0	
Zhob Levy Corps	...	2,64,780 0 0	Budget for 1900-01.
Total .	...	8,65,755 1 0	

This shows an excess of R38,755-1-0 per annum over the standard minimum figure fixed by Government in the current provincial contract.

The actual expenditure always, however, falls much below R8,65,755-1-0, owing to deaths, vacancies, etc., and in the present year it amounted to R8,44,863-4-8, that is to say, R17,863-4-8 more than the standard minimum.†

† Rupees 8,27,000.

XI.—JAILS.

In partial modification of the rules contained in the Agent to the Governor-General's Notifications Nos. 8580-81, dated the 13th December 1898, "officers in charge of police stations" were appointed jailors of the subsidiary jails in various places in the Agency, in place of "Levy Jamadars and Muharir Sergeants of Police".

2. In November 1899 a Barkandaz guard of one Jamadar on R15 and four Barkandazes on R12 each was sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman Subsidiary Jail.

3. The rules framed in May 1897 regarding visits of Christian Ministers of religion to European and Eurasian Christian prisoners in the Quetta Jail were extended by the Agent to the Governor-General in December 1899 to Native Christian prisoners also.

4. On the 8th March 1900 a portion of the southern wall of the Sibi Jail fell in during repairs, and, as accommodation was not sufficient, 30 of the prisoners were, as a temporary measure, transferred to the Quetta Jail.

XII.—TAKAVI ADVANCES.

At the commencement of the year a sum of R1,72,009-5-4 was outstanding. Of this, R10,000 on account of loans granted to Sardar Bahadurs Muhammad Akbar Khan and Bangal Khan were transferred to loans to landholders and other notabilities in accordance with Comptroller of India Treasuries' letter No. 452-T. A., dated the 20th July 1899, leaving a balance of R1,62,009-5-4; advances were made during the year to the extent of R49,499-2-8, and recoveries to the extent of R31,198-4-6 effected; the balance outstanding on 31st March 1900 being R1,80,310-3-6. A sum of R1,237-13-2 was also recovered on account of interest.

	R
Sardar Bahadur Muhammad Akbar Khan	6,000
Sardar Bahadur Bangal Khan	4,000
Total .	10,000

Instalments were suspended in 46 cases in the Agency, *viz.* :—

In 19 cases in the Quetta-Pishin District.

In 27 cases in the Thal-Chotiali District.

XIII.—LOCAL FUNDS AND MUNICIPALS.

The opening and closing balances, revenue and expenditure of the various Local Funds in the Agency, which are under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, are shown in Appendix D.

2. No change was made in the system of collection of taxes in the year. The contracts for the collection of octroi in places where the farming system is still in vogue were sold for the following sums :—

	R
Pishin	3,910
Lower Zhob	9,000
Upper Zhob	6,300
Thal Chotiali	21,225
	40,435

3. In July 1899 rules were framed, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, for the audit of the accounts of the Zhob Levy Corps Fund. Under these rules, a Committee composed of the Political Agent, Zhob, as President, with the Commandant of the Corps, and an officer not below the rank of a Captain, belonging to the Cavalry Regiment stationed at Fort Sandeman, as members, will assemble half-yearly in April and October and check the accounts

4. On the suggestion of the Military authorities, the question of the regulation of eating and drinking houses in Quetta was considered, and the Government of India were moved to make the necessary provision in the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896. Section 82(A), which gives the Agent to the Governor-General authority to make rules, was added to the Law by Foreign Department Notification No. 1901-E.A. of the 8th December 1899.

5. Rules were also framed under section 102(*1*) (*i*) of the Law for the destruction of useless records.

6. The Municipal Committee was re-appointed for a term of one year by Agent to the Governor-General's Notification No. 8800, dated the 15th November 1899, the only change being the appointment of Rai Sahib Jamiat Rai as member, *vice* Munshi Gulab Singh.

7. The rules for the audit of the accounts of the Excluded Local Funds, which were under the consideration of Government of India, were finally sanctioned in February 1900. They come into force from 1st April 1900.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

In paragraph XIII (4) of the report for 1898-99 it was remarked that the question of education in the Thal-Chotiali district occupied most attention during the year, but that it had not been found possible to open any village schools in the Duki sub-division.

During the year under review the leading zamindars and officials of the Duki sub-division raised a sum of R840 by private subscriptions, including R50 and 40, respectively, contributed by Captains Archer and Cubitt. This amount was placed in deposit to provide a suitable building for the school. A contribution of R35 per mensem was sanctioned from the Provincial Revenues, and a primary school was opened in October 1899. The school has been named the "Gaisford School" after the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford. It was decided by the Agent to the Governor-General that, with effect from the 1st March 1900, this contribution should be debited against the Sharigh Bazaar Fund.

2. Owing to the increase in the number of scholars in the Barnes School, Sibi, an additional teacher on R15 per mensem was sanctioned, the charge being debitable against the Sibi Municipal Fund. The Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, also proposed in December 1899 that a special class may be opened in the school for teaching Sindhi, and that a teacher on R15 per mensem may be sanctioned. The Political Agent's proposal was sanctioned, subject to the condition that the Sibi Municipal Fund was in a position to meet the charge. The Sindhi Community raised a sum of R120 by private subscriptions to meet the pay of the teacher for the first six months.

3. A sum of R945 was paid from the Provincial Revenues as a grant-in-aid to the European school at Quetta.

Appendix E shows the number of schools and scholars under tuition on the 31st March 1900 and the income and expenditure of schools in each district during the year 1899-1900.

XV.—PLAGUE.

The plague precautions adopted in 1898-99 were continued during 1899-1900 and a camp of inspection was maintained in summer at Sharigh * and in the winter at Sibi.† The number of persons who remained for a period of 24 hours for inspection and disinfection of kit was 29,747, and those who remained for periods over one day numbered 4,466. A camp for pilgrims was also opened at Sibi in December 1899 and January 1900, but no pilgrims came. Besides the pay of the Medical Officer in charge of the camp, which was debited against the Provincial Revenues, the cost of maintenance of the camps amounted to R6,220-15-9, which was apportioned amongst the Civil and Military Excluded Local Funds of the Agency.

* 15th April to 5th October 1899.

† 6th October 1899 to end of year.

E. G. COLVIN,

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

A

Statement showing estimated and actual Receipts for 1899-1900 by districts.

Heads.	Quetta-Pishin.		Chagai.		Kalat.		Southern Baluchistan.		Thal-Chotiali.		Zhob.		Head-Quarters.		Total.	
	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
I.—Land Revenue	1,46,550	1,37,427	...	783	2,400	4,334	2,000	2,783	2,78,110	1,99,032	1,90,940	1,59,941	...	...	6,20,000	5,04,210
IV.—Stamps	47,680	43,765	...	...	590	759	...	...	12,280	12,874	7,450	6,914	...	...	68,000	64,312
V.—Excise	89,075	1,05,389	...	187	4,525	4,851	...	...	14,815	11,684	17,185	16,103	...	...	1,25,100	1,37,714
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	2,500	2,894	330	340	515	453	400	603	1,850	1,879	2,600	2,871	7,305	6,933	15,500	15,973
IX.—Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000	17,063	14,000	17,063
Other heads	15,700	11,240	...	99	2,115	4,466	...	667	23,555	16,580	9,080	6,560	6,970	15,678	57,420	55,290
Total	3,01,505	3,00,715	330	1,409	10,145	14,363	2,400	4,003	3,30,110	2,42,049	2,27,255	1,92,349	28,275	39,674	9,00,020	7,94,562

E. G. COLVIN,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Provincial Expenditure of Baluchistan Agency for 1899-1900.

Heads.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actuals.
	R	R
2. Assignments and compensations	66,850	74,636
3. Land Revenue	1,59,920	1,46,665
6. Stamps	1,380	1,337
7. Excise	......	......
11. Forests	31,000	28,677
20. Police	2,46,020	2,50,821
25. Political (Levies)	8,53,080	8,44,864
Other sub-heads	3,45,290	3,39,578
45. Civil Works	46,120	74,09
Other heads	1,53,460	1,69,710
Total	19,03,120	19,30,385

B

Statement showing the Receipts and Charges on account of Excise in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1899-1900.

Heading.	Quetta-Pishin.	Thal-Chotiali.	Zhob.	Bolan.	Nushki.	Total.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Receipts from duty on spirits.							
English	2,492 14 3	493 0 0	453 0 0	100 0 0	...	3,538 14 3	
Country	(a) 53,733 5 4	(c) 8,437 13 4	11,300 0 0	2,000 0 0	187 8 0	75,658 10 8	
Duty on India-made Beer	27,769 7 6	...	...	...	...	27,769 7 6	
Total	83,995 11 1	8,930 13 4	11,753 0 0	2,100 0 0	187 8 0	1,06,967 0 5	
Drugs other than opium.							
Ganja, Bhang, and others	10,273 8 0	(d) 1,700 1 4	3,200 0 0	1,206 0 0	...	16,379 9 4	
Total	10,273 8 0	1,700 1 4	3,200 0 0	1,206 0 0	...	16,379 9 4	
Opium (Excise)	(b) 11,100 0 0	(e) 1,051 12 0	1,150 0 0	(f) 1,000 0 0	...	14,301 12 1	
Total gross receipts	1,05,369 3 1	11,682 10 8	16,103 0 0	4,306 0 0	187 8 0	1,37,648 5 9	
Total, exclusive of opium	94,269 3 1	10,630 14 8	14,953 0 0	3,306 0 0	18 8 0	1,23,346 9 9	
Charges.							
Cost of opium	......	...	...	...	...	...	
Other charges	......	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	......	...	...	...	...	...	
Net receipts from drugs other than opium	10,273 8 0	1,700 1 4	3,200 0 0	1,206 0 0	...	16,379 9 4	
Net receipts from spirits	83,995 11 1	8,930 13 4	11,753 0 0	2,100 0 0	187 8 0	1,06,967 0	
Net receipts from opium	11,100 0 0	1,051 12 0	1,150 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	14,301 12 0	
Total Net receipts	1,05,369 3 1	11,682 10 8	16,103 0 0	4,306 0 0	187 8 0	1,37,648 5 9	

(a) Rupees 3,266-10-8 remitted to Mr. Perozshaw—*vide* Revenue Commissioner's No. 1228 of 28th April 1899.
(b) Excludes R20 on account of fines.
(c) Includes R40-4 and R4-9-4 recovered in excess.
(d) Includes R11-4 and R1-13-4 recovered in excess.
(e) Includes R8-10-8 and R1-1-4 recovered in excess and excludes R0-15-9 on account of fines.
(f) Excludes R45 on account of fine.

E. G. COLVIN,
Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

C

Statement showing Imports and Sales of Opium, Poppy-heads, and Intoxicating Drugs in Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

Description.	Quetta-Pishin.						Thal-Chotiali.						Zhob.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Opium .	2 37 0	9 25 0	0 1 ⅛	12 23 ⅛	9 18 ⅛	3 5 0	0 34 8 4 0	0 34 15 4 9	...	1 29 8 3 9	1 20 12 3 4⅓	0 8 12 0 4⅔	1 8 12	1 2 4	...	2 11 0	2 1 11⅓	0 9 4⅔
Poppy-heads	0 32 0	4 20 0	...	5 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	0 35 3 1 3	0 0 4 0 0	...	0 35 7 1 3	0 25 7 0 6	0 10 0 0 9	1 19 0	...	...	1 19 0	0 33 8	0 25 8
Ganja .	0 8 10	0 18 0	...	0 26 10	0 21 10	0 5 0	0 30 2 1 6	...	...	0 30 2 1 6	0 21 11 1 6	0 8 7 0 0	0 32 14⅓	...	...	0 32 14⅓	0 3 10½	0 29 4
Charas .	10 4 7 11/20	25 6 0	...	35 10 7 11/20	23 14 3 11/20	11 36 4	8 27 2 4 9	1 20 1 1 7	...	10 7 4 1 4	6 10 9 1 7	3 36 10 4 9	7 5 4	6 38 2	...	14 3 6	9 26 8	4 17 0
Bhang .	88 14 0	20 0 0	...	108 14 0	54 26 0	53 28 0	29 0 13 0 0	35 2 4 2 6	...	64 3 1 2 6	30 2 7 4 6	34 0 9 3 0	26 0 0	30 0 0	...	56 0 0	9 8 10	46 31 6

Description.	Kalat.						Total.					
	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.	In stock at the beginning of the year.	Imported during the year: From British India.	Imported during the year: From Afghanistan or Kalat.	Total.	Sold during the year.	In stock at the close of the year.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.	M. S. C. T. M.
Opium .	0 1 4	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 10 12	0 7 8	0 3 4	5 1 8 4 0	11 27 3 4 9	0 5 8½ 0 0	16 24 4⅜ 3 9	13 8 ⅒ 3 4⅓	3 26 4⅜ 0 4⅓
Poppy-heads	0 0 4	...	...	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 1	3 6 7 1 3	4 20 4 0 0	...	7 26 11 1 3	3 31 2 0 6	3 35 9 0 9
Ganja .	0 0 13	...	...	0 0 13	0 0 7	0 0 6	1 32 7⅓ 1 6	0 18 0 0 0		2 10 7⅓ 1 6	1 7 6⅓ 1 6	1 3 1 0 0
Charas .	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 28 0	0 18 12	0 9 4	26 4 13 1/15 4 9	33 34 3 1 7	0 10 0 0 0	60 9 1 11/15 1 4	39 29 14 11/15 1 7	20 19 2 4 9
Bhang .	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 15 0	0 11 12	0 3 4	143 20 13 0 0	85 7 4 2 6	0 4 0 0 0	228 32 1 2 6	94 8 13 4 6	134 23 3 3 0

E. G. COLVIN,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

D

Statement showing the Opening Balance, Receipts, and Expenditure for the year 1899-1900 and the Closing Balance of the Excluded Local Funds in the Baluchistan Agency.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Total.			Expenditure.			Closing Balance.			Remarks.
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	
Sibi Municipal Fund	4,714	3	10	35,432	11	4	40,146	15	2	32,848	4	6	7,298	10	8	
Quetta Municipal Fund	14,022	9	7	1,69,484	0	5	1,83,506	10	0	1,72,373	3	2	21,397	6	10*	* Includes R10,264 in Government securities.
Loralai Town Fund	1,536	9	4	10,303	9	4	11,840	2	8	11,118	5	6	721	13	2	
Pishin Sadar and District Bazaar Fund	47,624	0	9	57,418	5	0	1,05,042	5	9	57,454	4	0	47,588	1	9	
Shahrig Bazaar Fund	12,524	8	7	16,867	13	10	29,392	6	5	14,030	6	11	15,361	15	6	
Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund	1,866	11	8	31,338	14	6	33,205	10	2	28,819	4	6	4,386	5	8	
Bolan Bazaar Fund	4,659	12	4	747	6	4	5,407	2	8	2,856	6	1	2,550	12	7	Excess expenditure due to special orders.
Zhob Levy Corps Private Fund	21,470	2	7	1,57,494	5	10	1,78,964	8	5	1,53,351	14	11	25,612	9	6	
Zhob Levy Corps Government Fund	832	6	1	383	11	9	1,216	1	10	417	12	0	798	5	10	
Total	1,09,251	0	9	4,79,470	14	4	5,88,721	15	1	4,73,269	13	7	1,25,716	1	6	

E. G. COLVIN,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

E

Return of Schools and Education in the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900.

No.	District.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1900. Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluchis and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Income of Schools. Contribution by Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues.	Realized from fee and subscriptions.	Total.	Cost of Schools.
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1.	Quetta-Pishin	12	42	291	152	147	22	16	670	7,096 2 9	6,986 6 11	4,027 10 3	18,110 3 11	18,378 7 2
2.	Thal-Chotiali	5	1	160	54	...	60	...	275	2,989 2 1	1,255 2 7	1,030 5 6	5,274 10 2	4,562 7 8
3.	Zhob	5	...	49	21	25	6	...	101	815 7 3	1,004 0 0	281 3 0	2,100 10 3	(a) 2,101 3 0
	TOTAL	22	43	500	227	172	88	16	1,046	10,900 12 1	9,245 9 6	5,339 2 9	25,485 8 4	25,042 1 10

(a) Excess in expenditure 8 annas and 9 pies met from private funds of the girls' school at Fort Sandeman.

I

Statement of Cash Allowances, Remissions, and Assignments of Land Revenue and Grain Allowances made in the Quetta-Pishin District up to and inclusive of the year 1899-1900.

Name of Grant.	Total value of grant in rupees. In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an Institution or Office. Grants made up to and inclusive of 1898-99.	Grants made during 1899-1900.	For life or lives or for a fixed term. Grants made up to and inclusive of 1898-99.	Grants made during 1899-1900.	Total. Grants made up to and inclusive of 1898-99.	Grants made during 1899-1900.	Remarks.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
(a) For the maintenance of public servants	......	......	......	......	......	......	
(b) For other purpose	9,644 6 6	16,617 7 9	8,788 10 10	8,509 6 11	18,433 1 4	*25,126 14 8	

*Out of the total of R25,126-14-8, muafis aggregating R24,912-14-1 are for the Pishin Tahsil. Of this latter sum, muafis amounting to R24,663-4-1 have been long enjoyed, though they are now entered for the first time in the statement as the sanction of the Government of India was received recently (Foreign Department No. 933-E.A. of 1st May 1900). This sanction takes effect from the 1st April 1899 (*vide* Agent to the Governor-General's No. 5541 of 13th June 1900).

E. G. COLVIN,

Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

APPENDIX II.

Administration Report of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

The following appointments were held by the officers named below for the period shown against each:—

Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., from the 1st April 1899 to the 11th December 1899.

Captain H. L. Showers, from the 12th December 1899 to the 31st March 1900.

Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, from 1st April 1899 to 21st August 1899, and from 21st November 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Captain R. A. E. Benn, from 22nd August 1899 to 19th October 1899.

Captain A. M. Anscomb, from 20th October 1899 to 20th November 1899.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

Captain A. M. Anscomb, from 1st April 1899 to 16th January 1900, and from 17th February 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Mr. H. R. Smith, from 17th January 1900 to 16th February 1900.

Treasury Officer, Quetta.

Mr. H. R. Smith, the whole year.

Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin.

Lala Bhagmal, from 1st April 1899 to 11th April 1899.

Maulvi Abdul Rahim, from 12th April 1899 to the close of the year.

Native Assistant, Khojak.

Munshi Muhammad Rafiq Khan, from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

Captain A. A. M. M. Faulknor, from 1st April 1899 to 24th July 1899, and from 26th October 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Captain C. W. Jacob, of the 24th Baluchistan Regiment, from 25th July 1899 to 25th October 1899.

District Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin.

Mr. S. Wallace, from 1st April 1899 to 31st December 1899.

Mr. F. M. Beaty, from 1st January 1900 to 31st March 1900.

All the above changes, with two exceptions, were caused by the permanent incumbents taking privilege leave. Captain Ramsay vacated the appointment of Deputy Commissioner and Political Agent in order to officiate as Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and Mr. Wallace reverted to employment in the Punjab on the conclusion of the arrangement by which an officer of the Punjab Police Force was to be District Superintendent of Police of the Quetta-Pishin District.

REVENUE AND CROPS.

2. During preceding years the rainfall had been deficient; during the winter of 1898-99 rain was again scarce, and there was no snow in the Quetta and Pishin valleys. The result of

this was that there were no rain crops in the spring and summer of 1899, while the continued deficiency of rain caused an appreciable decrease in the flow of the karezes. In the Quetta Sub-division the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated land is very large, the cultivators have a good and convenient market for their produce, and the supply of water is comparatively permanent. For these reasons, there was no sufficient cause to recommend any general remissions or suspensions of revenue. Some special recommendations were, however, made in favour of the cultivators of the Kuchlak Circle; the recommendations were all approved.

3. In the Pishin Sub-division of the district the irrigation is not so secure, the market is not so good, and the proportion of irrigated to unirrigated land is comparatively small. Towards the autumn the people complained loudly that they could not pay the revenue demand, and the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, supported their statements. It was very doubtful whether the complaints made were based on sufficient grounds, as the revenue demand is very low and high prices had gone far towards compensating the cultivators for short crops. Finally a recommendation was made for a general suspension of 2 annas in the rupee: the recommendation was based more on political grounds than on any ascertained facts regarding the poverty of the cultivators. When the recommendation was sanctioned and the orders were made known to the cultivators they, in nearly all cases, decided that a suspension was very different to the remission for which they had clamoured and they paid up nearly the whole of the demand without objection.

4. The Toba Sub-division, which is entirely inhabited by nomad Achakzais, is under a tribal fixed assessment of R8,000. In preceding years the Achakzais had suffered from drought, locusts, and cattle disease, and their income has been seriously reduced by the renewed exertions of His Highness the Amir's officials to prevent the export of grain from Afghanistan. Toba consists of a number of steep ravines and a few small culturable tracts; the cultivation in the former is confined to small patches in the bends of the ravines, and in the latter it depends upon rain, which, during the year under report, was insufficient for agricultural purposes. In June the Deputy Commissioner marched over the greater portion of Toba, and as the result of his observations he recommended a remission of R1,690, which was approved by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. In spite of this large remission, a sum of R892-15-1 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The fact is that it is extremely difficult to make the Achakzais pay more than they can be persuaded to pay willingly. They are all poor, half the year they live across the border in Registan, and His Highness the Amir is offering them strong inducements to become his permanent subjects.

5. *Khushdil Khan Reservoir.*—Owing to the scanty rainfall, there was practically no irrigation from the reservoir.

6. *Shebo Canal.*—This scheme depends both on flood-water and on the permanent flow in the river, consequently it was not so seriously affected by scanty rain as the Khushdil Khan scheme, which is entirely dependent on floods. The revenue was R16,750, or about R4,600 less than in 1898-99.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

7. Statement marked A shows the total collections of land revenue in cash and in kind both in Quetta, Pishin, and Toba. The total collections amounted to R1,45,079-13-5. The receipts from sale of grain and straw taken in kind would have been very much higher if the grain and straw had been kept for sale later in the year, instead of being sold at harvest time. At harvest time prices were low, but when it became clear that the rains in India were unfavourable, a great rise of prices took place.

8. The total receipts during the year other than Imperial amounted to R3,00,715-0-1, as against an estimate of R2,95,010, showing an increase of R5,705-0-1. The increase in all heads of revenue amounted to R10,510-4-10, but there was a decrease amounting to R4,805-4-9 under some heads, the net increase thus being R5,705-0-1. The increase principally falls under—

	R a. p.
I.—Land Revenue	7,347 11 1
XVI.—Law and Justice	1,651 15 9

The increase under Land Revenue is mainly due to the fact that the suspension of land revenue at the rate of 2 annas in the rupee was not taken advantage of by most of the zamindars in Pishin, while the increase under XVI.—Law and Justice principally falls under the sub-head Fines, etc.

9. The decrease mainly falls under the head IV.—Stamps, "Sale of Court-fee Stamps". This decrease is due to the subject-value of suits in the district having decreased.

10. The total expenditure other than Imperial amounted to R2,35,261-4-11, as against an estimate of R2,36,111-8-0, which shows a saving of R850-3-1, which calls for no remarks.

11. The remissions and assignments of land revenue amounted to R25,126-14-8—*vide* statement B.

12. The receipts and expenditure under the head Imperial were as follows :—

Receipts amounted to R1,045-11-9, as against an estimate of R5,030, showing a falling-off of R3,984-4-3, which is due to the postponement of the recovery of many takavi instalments on account of the exceptional dryness of the year. The expenditure comes to R37,292-6-8 as against an estimate of R37,000.

PISHIN IRRIGATION RECEIPTS.

13. As usual, the revenue was recovered by actual division of the crops. The collections for the year, as shown in statement marked C, amounted to R18,063-8-6 against a revised estimate of R18,000.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

14. The health of the people of the district was generally good, though there were a few cases of small-pox in outlying villages.

STANDARD PAPER.

15. The sale-proceeds of standard paper during the year amounted to R591-14-0.

JAILS.

16. The number of prisoners in the Quetta Jail on the 31st March 1900 was 103, as against 68 on the 1st April 1899. During the year under report 551 prisoners were admitted, as against 248 during the previous year. Details as to the classification of prisoners and their dietary charges, etc., are given in statements marked D, E, and F. The daily average of prisoners was 78 as against 62 in 1898-99 : in spite of this increase, coupled with high prices, the average cost of maintaining each prisoner has been reduced from R122-13-7 to R102-7-10. Statement F, which contains 65 columns, shows that the expenditure has decreased under all heads, with the exception of charges for moving prisoners.

17. As mentioned last year, the Pishin lock-up is now treated as a subsidiary jail. During the year under report 220 prisoners of all classes were admitted in the Pishin Jail; of these, 211 were discharged, and there were 9 prisoners in the jail at the close of the year.

LOCAL FUNDS.

18. The accounts of the Quetta Municipality stood as follows :—

Receipts.

	R	a.	p.
Opening balance	14,022	9	7
Receipts during the year	1,69,484	0	5
TOTAL	1,83,506	10	0

Expenditure.

	R	a.	p.
Expenditure during the year	1,72,373	3	2
Closing balance	11,133	6	10
TOTAL	1,83,506	10	0

Though in want of ready money, the Municipal Fund is quite solvent.

19. The receipts of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazaar Fund, including the closing balance of the previous year, amounted to R1,05,042-5-9, while the expenditure came to R57,454-4-0, leaving a closing balance of R47,588-1-9.

EDUCATION.

20. Statement G shows the number of schools in the district, the number of pupils in each of them on the 31st March 1900, and the income and expenditure of each school during

the year. The number of boys in the Sandeman High School, Quetta, on the 31st March 1900 was 359, as against 352 on 31st March 1899. From this school during the year under report 10 out of 15 boys who appeared in the Middle School Examination of the Punjab University passed the examination successfully, and 7 out of 8 boys were successful in the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. The number of pupils in the Lady Sandeman Girls' School on 31st March 1900 was 93, as against 70 during the previous year, and the total number of pupils in all the schools in the district on those two dates was 670 and 625 respectively. Of the 670 pupils 169 were Pathans and Brahuis, as against 163 on 31st March 1899.

HORSE FAIR AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

21. On account of prevalence of glanders in Quetta, the Show was held at Bostan on the 26th, 27th, and 28th September 1899. The Judging Committee consisted of the following officers:—

President.

Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin.

Members.

Colonel E. Monteith, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

Captain C. Gough.

Veterinary Captain H. M. Maxwell.

The total number of horses exhibited at the Show was 976, as against 1,179 in 1898. The falling-off is mainly due to the obstructive measures, as noted in the last year's report, adopted by His Highness the Amir, but it may also be partly due to the prevalence of glanders in Quetta. The number of remounts purchased at the Show was 164 against 110 in the previous year, while 705 horses competed for prizes against 431 during 1898. The total expenditure on the Show was R2,886-11-2, as against R3,139-7-0 in the previous year.

22. Syad Hayat, of Pishin, brought a batch of 52 horses from Meshed *viâ* Seistan and was able to sell all of them at remunerative prices. The general opinion of officers who attended the Fair is that the quality of the animals exhibited was above the average.

EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

23. The following table shows the imports and exports registered during the year under report and the one previous to it:—

	1898-99. R	1899-1900. R	Increase. R	Decrease.
Imports	16,52,825	17,33,770	80,945	...
Exports	7,12,973	10,19,956	3,06,983	...

The details of these figures, as a whole, are examined and reported on by the Collector of Customs, Karachi, and those figures relating to trade on the Nushki route are similarly dealt with by the Political Assistant, Chagai.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

24. Advances, amounting to R16,996-10-8, were made to the zamindars of the district during the year under report. Of this sum advances, amounting to R2,806-10-8, were made without interest.

25. The recoveries effected on account of takavi advances amounted to R11,920-2-10 * during the year. On account of the exceptionally dry year, recovery of many instalments that fell due had to be postponed. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was R98,738-11-6.

	R	a.	p.
* Principal . . .	11,256	4	6
Interest . . .	663	14	4
TOTAL .	11,920	2	10

TRIBAL LEVIES.

26. The levy establishment has remained practically the same as in the past. Arrangements are now under consideration for giving arms and accoutrements to all levies. During the last year the men have felt seriously the high prices that have been general since the autumn. Arrangements have now been made to buy some forage at the harvest time, so that it may be sold to the men at a reasonable price throughout the year. As the levies are given no compensation for dearness of provisions and receive very low pay, they feel the inconvenience of high prices very much.

On the whole, the levies have worked well, and Jamadar Khan Sahib Baha-ud-din Khan's conduct in bringing about the arrest of a band of raiders from across the border was made the subject of a special reference by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech at the darbar held in the Sandeman Hall.

27. The total sanctioned cost of the levies in this district is now R8,792 per mensem as per detail below :—

	R	a.	p.
1. Postal Levies	160	0	0
2. Quetta „	2,387	0	0
3. Pishin „ including the Khojak Pass and Toba Achakzais . . .	6,245	0	0
TOTAL .	8,792	0	0
or R1,05,504-0-0 per annum.			

The actual cost during the year amounted to R1,02,578-14-4.

JUDICIAL.

28. Statement H shows the number of civil, criminal, and miscellaneous cases decided by each Court in the district during the year. During the year under report 9,564 cases were decided as against 9,434 during the year 1898-99. The following table shows the work done by each Court during the two years :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1. Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin	382	417
2. Assistant Political Agent, Quetta	214	290
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	718	760
4. „ „ „ Pishin	530	568
5. Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	2,368	2,222
6. Treasury Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta .	483	471
7. Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	163	161
8. Munsiff, Quetta	3,055	2,793
9. Tahsildar „	153	148
10. Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	35	31
11. Tahsildar, Pishin	254	366
12. Naib Tahsildar, Pishin	285	293
13. K. B. B. D. Patel, Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class . . .	} 794	177
14. R. S. Seth Bhikchand „ „ 3rd „ . . .		116
15. Seth Muhammad Ali Bhai, Honorary Magistrate, 3rd class . .		308
16. Seth Ardesar Dossabhai, „ „ „ „ . .		443
TOTAL .	9,434	9,564

29. Statement marked I shows the number and classification of cases tried by Jirga during the year 1899-1900. The total number disposed of was 123, as against 219 during the previous year.

SANDEMAN LIBRARY.

30. The receipts of the Sandeman Library, Quetta, during the year under report, including the closing balance of the previous year, amounted to R2,014-1-10, and the expenditure was R1,579-1-8, leaving a closing balance of R435-0-2.

REGISTRATION.

31. Four hundred and three documents were registered, as against 456 during the previous year, and the total registration receipts amounted to R1,287-8-0, as against R1,233-4-0 during the year 1898-99. Statement marked J shows various details in connection with the registration work.

POLICE.

32. A report on the working of the police will be sent separately as was done last year, the report from the District Superintendent, Police, not having been received.

BORDER AFFAIRS.

33. His Highness the Amir has been offering land and money to emigrants from Baluchistan : the promises made, coupled with high prices and bad seasons, proved sufficient to induce

a number of men to cross the border last autumn. As far as could be ascertained, no one emigrated on account of a grievance, but all who went left their homes merely in the hopes of bettering their condition, as all exports of grain from Afghanistan are strictly prohibited, prices have been extraordinarily low in and about Kandahar, and many who emigrated did so to make their money go further than it would have done in Baluchistan.

34. The raid on the brewery near Quetta was the only serious crime committed by men from across the border, the perpetrators of this crime were mostly inhabitants of the Bolan and Shorarud who emigrated to Shorawak, and thence made their attack on the brewery. A second gang came across the border with criminal intentions, but they were fortunately arrested before they could do any damage. His Highness the Amir has lately appointed a number of new posts along the border; it is hoped that they will make it difficult for men to escape across the border without inconvenience after committing crimes in Baluchistan. No exact information is available regarding the recent orders issued by the Amir, but the general impression in the country is that strict orders have been issued to prevent persons domiciled in Afghanistan from committing crimes across the border.

35. Munshi Muhammad Rafiq Khan has throughout the year been in charge of the frontier sub-division of the district; he thoroughly understands the management of the border tribes, and he has been very successful in recovering property that has been taken by theft across the border.

J. RAMSAY,

Political Agent, Quetta.

A

Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

1 Description.	2 Maunds collected.	3 Rate at which sold per maund.	4 Total amount recoverable.	5 Total.	6 Actually recovered during the year.	7 Outstanding at the close of the year.	8 Remarks.
		At different rates.					
I.—Collections in kind—	*M. S. Ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	
Wheat	2,418 21 4	from 2 5 9 to 3 1 0	5,814 10 6	......	5,814 10 6	......	
Barley	346 23 4	from 1 10 9 to 2 6 0	646 4 5	......	646 4 5	......	
Jowari	13 35 0	2 0 0	27 12 0	......	9 1 11	18 10 1	Pishin.
Bhoosa	2,812 5 8	from 0 5 3 to 0 11 0	1,189 1 0	......	1,173 7 0	15 10 0	Quetta.
Lucerne	343 10 0	0 3 0	64 5 9	......	64 5 9	......	
Oat	34 4 0	4 0 0	136 6 5	......	136 6 5	......	
Ozdan	0 4 0	1 8 0	0 2 5	......	0 2 5	......	
Total	......	......	......	7,878 10 6	7,844 6 5	34 4 1	
II.—Collections in cash—							
Cash assessment and Gham-i-Nauker	......	......	1,23,409 2 10	......	1,17,645 11 0	5,768 7 10	Chaman . [illegible] Quetta . 2,931 [illegible] Pishin . 1,949 [illegible] Total . 5,768 [illegible]
Ijaras	......	......	2,314 8 7	......	2,218 9 5	95 15 2	Quetta.
Realized from confiscated muafis	......	......	579 0 9	......	523 2 10	55 13 11	Do.
Realized from water-mills	......	......	1,781 0 0	......	1,769 0 0	12 0 0	Do.
Revenue realized in cash on standing crops which did not ripe and zamindars were allowed to cut	......	......	255 14 0	......	255 14 0	......	
Abiana	......	......	545 3 5	......	545 3 5	......	
Record fees	......	......	39 12 0	......	39 12 0	......	
Royalty on coal	......	......	607 14 10	......	607 14 10	......	
Palzat	......	......	20 4 0	......	20 4 0	......	
Miscellaneous	......	......	1,160 11 6	......	1,160 11 6	......	
Total	......	......	......	1,30,722 7 11	1,24,795 8 0	5,927 4 11	
III.—Grazing tax— Grazing tax	......	......	11,282 8 0	11,282 8 0	11,133 8 0	149 0 0	Quetta.
IV.—Arrears— Arrears	......	......	1,638 0 0	1,638 0 0	1,306 12 0	331 4 0	Quetta . 266 [illegible] Pishin . 65 [illegible]
Grand Total	......	......	......	1,51,521 10 5	1,45,079 13 5	6,441 13 0	

Details by Tahsils. — *Details of net revenue credited.*

	Quetta.	Pishin.	Chaman.	Total.	Total collections.	Expenditure.	Net revenue credited to Treasury.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Arrears	830 6 0	476 6 0	......	1,306 12 0	......	......	......
Collections in kind	468 12 11	7,303 4 5	72 5 1	7,844 6 5	......	......	......
Collections in cash	59,582 3 10	59,531 14 3	5,681 0 11	1,24,795 8 0	......	......	......
Grazing tax	5,135 11 0	5,936 10 0	61 8 0	11,133 8 0	......	......	......
Total	66,017 1 9	73,248 2 8	5,814 9 0	1,45,079 13 5	1,45,079 13 5	7,652 7 4*	1,37,427 [illegible]

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

	R a. p.
* Malikana, Quetta	2,895 1 6
" Pishin	3,413 11 4
Jagirdari rights to Durranis	1,343 10 4
Total	7,652 7 4

(Sd.) E. G. C.

B

Statement of Remissions and Assignments of Land Revenue in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Nature of grant.	Annual total value of grants in rupees.			Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.	For life or lives, or for a fixed term.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
a.—For the maintenance of public servants	......	......	......	
b.—For other purposes	......	230 14 10	230 14 10	

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

Note.—The statement as prepared in the Commissioner's office shews the following figures for the Quetta-Pishin District:—

Nature of grant.	Annual total value of grants in rupees.			Remarks.
	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.	For life or lives, or for a fixed term.	Total.	
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
For other purposes—				
Quetta	3 12 4	210 4 3	214 0 7	
Pishin	16,613 11 5	8,299 2 8	24,912 14 1	
Total	16,617 7 9	8,509 6 11	25,126 14 8	

The Political Agent's office have omitted R3-12-4 and two items of R30-4 and R30 each and all the Pishin grants, and have added three items of R10-7, R68-10-7, and R1-13 erroneously.

E. G. COLVIN,—21-6-1900.

C

Statement showing the Land Revenue realized from the villages under Shebo Canal and Khushdil Khan Bund.

1	2	3	4	5			6	7	8
No.	Detail.	Total demand.	Total amount realized.	Amount paid out of the receipts.			Amount credited into the Treasury.	Balance outstanding.	Remarks.
				Haki Malikana.	Cost of Mushriff.	Refund.			
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1	Khushdil Khan	940 7 5	532 13 7	1 12 6	...	...	531 1 1	407 9 10	
2	Shebo Canal	17,179 6 8	17,179 6 8	429 7 9	...	...	16,749 14 11	...	
3	Mills on Shebo	384 14 8	326 13 8	...	...	...	326 13 8	58 1 0	
	Total	18,504 12 9	18,039 1 11	431 4 3	...	...	17,607 13 8	465 10 10	

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

D

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under-trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the calender year 1899-1900.

Province.	Place of Confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Province.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan .	...	Quetta	...	68	...	68	541	10	551	609	10	619	508	8	516	101	2	103	77·31	1·05	78·36	

E

Statement showing Prisoners' admission into the Quetta Jail for the year 1899-1900.

Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil Prisoners.	Political Prisoners.	Under trial, not convicted Prisoners.	Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil Prisoners.	Political Prisoners.	Under trial, not convicted.	
328	8	15	......	171	22	......	......	......	8	

J. RAMSAY,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

F

Expenditure (in Rupees) in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).

Province.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting and other Charges.						Hospital charges.						
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Quetta Jail.	65	11	2	78	3,191 0 0	764 6 9	3,955 6 9	50 11 4	2,459 1 3	...	...	...	2,459 1 3	32 5 8	41 5 2	......	......	......	41 5 2	0 8 6	26 10 5

Province.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for re-captures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Quetta Jail.	323 5 8	4 4 1	15 12 7	...	...	15 12 7	0 3 3	599 6 0	......	599 6 0	7 10 11	121 7 7	......	320 0 0	......	23 8 6	135 7 8	600 7 9	7 11 3	...	...

Province.	Contingencies.								Extraordinary charges.			For live stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.										Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63		6.	65
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Quetta Jail.	...	10 0 0	3 10 0	......	...	......	13 10 0	0 2 9	......	...	...	...	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		8,008 7 2	102 10 9

J. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

G

Return of Schools and Education in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Name and place of Schools.	Class of Schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1900. Christians.	Hindus.	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Pathans.	Baluchis and Brahuis.	Others.	Total.	Income of Schools. Contribution by Local Funds. R a. p.	Grant-in-aid from Special Revenues. R a. p.	Realized by fees and subscriptions. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.	Cost of Schools. R a. p.
1. Sandeman High School, Quetta	Anglo-Vernacular High School	...	172	111	41	20	15	359	5,300 0 0 (rows 1–2)	2,626 0 0 (rows 1–2)	2,971 13 3	5,597 13 3	7,135 0 4
2. Lady Sandeman Girls' School, Quetta	Primary	2	82	5	3	...	1	93		...	...	5,300 0 0	2,378 0 5
3. Kuchlok School	Do.	...	1	...	18	...	...	19	... (rows 3–4)	953 5 4	...	953 5 4	525 13 7 (rows 3–4)
4. Samungli "	Do.	...	1	...	15	1	...	17					403 1 6
5. Pishin "	Do.	...	12	14	7	...	...	33	Bazaar Fund 361 2 9	1,200 0 0 (rows 5–8)		361 2 9	451 8 8 (rows 5–8)
6. Khushdil Khan School	Do.	...	...	1	15	...	...	16			...	1,200 0 0	208 4 2
7. Gulistan School	Do.	...	...	2	12	...	...	14					521 7 5
8. Bostan "	Do.	...	...	4	13	1	...	18					499 0 3
9. Chaman "	Do.	...	23	15	23	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	879 8 3
10. Quetta European School	English	40*	...	...	...	...	...	40	600 0 0 Railway 835 0 0	945 0 0	1,055 13 0	3,435 13 0	3,704 0 3
11. Pay of the Head Master of the Sandeman High School, Quetta	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,262 1 7	...	1,262 1 7	1,262 1 7
12. Boarding house attached to the Sandeman High School, Quetta	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	410 8 9
TOTAL	......	42	291	152	147	22	16	670	7,096 2 9	6,986 6 11	4,027 10 3	18,110 3 11	18,378 7 2

*Boys 24
Girls 16

J. RAMSAY,
Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

H

Statement showing the judicial work of the various officers in the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminal trials disposed of.			Miscellaneous revenue and other cases.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Original.	Appellate.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Original.	Appellate.	Total.			
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	57	60	11	128	49	89	138	151	417	
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin	29	...	34	63	72	...	72	155	290	
Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta	547	...	474	1,021	1,201	...	1,201	...	2,222	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	143	...	135	278	343	...	343	139	760	
Treasury Officer and Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta	181	...	167	348	91	...	91	32	471	
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin	56	...	41	97	108	...	108	363	568	
Native Assistant, Khojak Pass	64	...	36	100	61	...	61	...	161	
Munsiff, Quetta	1,498	...	1,287	2,785	8	...	8	...	2,793	
Tahsildar, Quetta	64	...	28	92	50	...	50	6	148	
" Pishin	231	...	71	302	64	...	64	...	366	
Naib Tahsildar, Quetta	24	...	6	30	1	...	1	...	31	
" " Pishin	211	...	61	272	21	...	21	...	293	
Honorary Magistrate, 2nd class, Quetta	...	...	...	...	177	...	177	...	177	
" " 3rd class "	...	...	...	...	867	...	867	...	*867	* R. S. Seth Bhikchand . . 116 Seth Ardeshir Dossabhai . 443 " Mahomed Ally Alibhai . 308 Total 867
Total	3,105	60	2,351	5,516	3,113	89	3,202	846	9,564	

J. RAMSAY,

Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin.

I

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Quetta-Pishin District by Jirga during the year 1899-1900.

Place of Jirga sitting.	Local cases. Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Inter-provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab. With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.	Total.
Quetta	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	11	19	...	...	...	19
Pishin	2	...	3	...	3	9	1	11	29	...	...	...	29
Chaman	2	3	2	...	15	6	4	43	75	...	...	...	75
Total	4	3	7	...	20	19	5	65	123	...	...	...	123

J

Statement showing the registration work of the Quetta-Pishin District for the year 1899-1900.

Station.	Documents registered. Compulsory.	Optional. Relating to immoveable property.	Optional. Others.	Total realizations, including copying fees. R a. p.	Expenditure, inclusive of that paid out of copying fees. Fees paid to Sub-Registrars. Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Fees paid to Sub-Registrars. Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1899-1900. R a. p.	Fees to Copyists. Amount paid from the receipts before the amount being credited into the Treasury.	Fees to Copyists. Amount drawn from the Treasury in 1899-1900. R a. p.	Total Expenditure. R a. p.	Remarks.
Quetta city	236	3	38	896 0 0	......	230 12 0	......	81 8 0	312 4 0	
Quetta Cantonment	...	...	1	1 8 0	......	......	......	0 4 0	0 4 0	
Pishin	113	1	1	363 0 0	......	130 8 0	......	27 4 0	157 12 0	
Chaman	10	...	...	27 0 0	......	11 4 0	......	2 4 0	13 8 0	
Total	359	4	40	1,287 8 0	......	372 8 0	......	111 4 0	483 12 0	

J. RAMSAY,
Political Agent, Quetta.

No. 753, dated Quetta, the 8th June 1900.

From—F. M. A. Beaty, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Thal-Chotiali and Quetta-Pishin,

To—Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., District Magistrate, Quetta-Pishin.

I have the honour to forward, for transmission to the Inspector-General, Police, with such remarks, if any, as you may have occasion to make, the Administration Report, Part I, of the Quetta-Pishin Police for the year 1899-1900.

The returns include the working of the Police in the Bolan and of the Railway Police from Chaman to Mushkaf; and the latter returns have also been made out separately.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI of Statement A, which occurred during the year was 1,036 against 737 in 1898-99, showing an increase of 299.

2. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 371 against 388 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 17 cases.

3. Class VI is almost entirely made up of petty cases within municipal limits under section 34 of the Police Act, of which there were 665 against 339 in the preceding year, so that, eliminating this class, it will be seen that there has been a decrease in crime during the year under review.

4. The decrease is not as appreciable as in the preceding year, but I look on the figures as creditable because there has been a steady decrease during the last two years.

5. I would endorse my predecessor's remarks as to the reasons for this decrease, which may be claimed to be due to better instruction and more regular supervision on the part of the police.

6. Every case included in these returns was investigated by the police. None were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

7. Crime was fairly proportionately distributed over the district. The city, as usual, heads the list with 145 cases (excluding cases under section 34, Police Act). Pishin follows with 67 and the sadar station with 66 against 133, 54 and 67, respectively, in the preceding year.

The figures of the remaining stations do not call for any special remarks.

The increase in cases in the city and Pishin police stations might fairly be attributed to scarcity of food, which has driven large bodies of Ghilzais into committing petty thefts merely to obtain the necessaries of food.

It should be borne in mind that during the autumn and spring several thousands of these Pathans pass through Pishin and the Quetta city on their way down to Sind, and it is difficult to keep any sort of surveillance on such enormous numbers.

8. The offences in which the greatest differences occur between the two years are (1), Class V, minor offences against property, decrease of 30.

In this class the most noticeable decrease was in theft cases, sections 379 *et seq.*, of which there were 139 against 160 in 1898-99.

9. The number of burglaries during the year under review was 131 against 110 in the preceding year.

10. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows:—

(i) By breaking or picking locks	71
(ii) " opening doors and windows	22
(iii) " making holes through walls	30
(iv) " entry through roofs	...
(v) " climbing over walls, etc.	1
(vi) " other methods	7

11. It will be seen that there has been an increase under the first head of 30 cases. Mostly all these were petty cases of house-breaking, and, technically, have been classified as burglaries.

12. The number of murders was five, a decrease of four from the preceding year—a very creditable result considering the class and description of the tribes in the Quetta and Pishin District.

13. Of these five cases, one occurred in the city, one in the sadar station, one at Chaman and two at Railway Mach.

14. Two of these murders were committed by Menghal Brahuis, two by Punjabis and one by a Marri Baluch.

The most noteworthy of these is the attack on the Murree Brewery, of which a full account has been submitted. Next in importance is the fanatical outrage at the Mach station on Guard Dicks, and lastly the mysterious disappearance of Nanak Chand, time-keeper of the M. B. Railway.

The fourth case occurred in the barracks of the 30th Bombay Infantry, in which two sepoys cut the throat of one of their comrades. The case has been taken up by the Military authorities.

15. In the Mach case the fanatic was executed. The Mach time-keeper and the sepoys' case are both pending.

In the brewery case several arrests were made, but no one in reality has been punished for the actual offence.

16. The motives actuating to murder were—

(i) Arising out of the relations of sexes	1
(ii) Fanaticism	1
(iii) Enmity	2
(iv) Mischief	1

17. The number of persons murdered was 14 : of these 13 were adult males and one adult female.

WORKING AND MEASURES OF DETECTION.

18. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year 1898-99 and 1899-1900, the number convicted and the percentage the latter bear to the former are given below with the same information regarding persons arrested and convicted :—

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	737	495	67
1899-1900	1,036	784	89

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	702	540	77
1899-1900	1,145	886	77

19. The value of property stolen and recovered was—

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
1898-99	27,565	13,412	49
1899-1900	25,235	11,260	45

20. An inspection of these figures will show that there has been considerable improvement in the working of the police during the year under review : 90 per cent. of cases sent for trial were convicted.

21. The best results in working were shown by the City Police station, Sadar and Pishin. There has been an improvement at Killa Abdulla and Chaman. The railway thanas at Quetta and Mach also show up well in the year under review.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

22. I would earnestly invite attention to my predecessor's remarks in his report for last year. There is the same difficulty in getting bad characters in the city placed on security, and the Magistrates are too lenient in demanding suitable security.

The only time when due consideration was given to the demanding of security, no less than eighty persons were cleared out of the city, and there was no crime for nearly two months.

AIDS TO THE POLICE.

23. The following are the Honorary Magistrates in Quetta—

2nd class, Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel.

3rd class, Seth Bhikchand.

" Mahomed Aly.

" Ardesherji.

24. The number of cases disposed of by these Magistrates are given below :—

Khan Bahadur Burjorji D. Patel—32 cases (including one under section 34, Police Act).

Seth Bhikchand—84 cases, all section 34, Police Act.

Seth Mahomed Ali—217, all section 34, Police Act.

Mr. Ardesherji—283 cases, five under the Indian Penal Code.

25. I have the same complaint to make as my predecessor in regard to the time taken up by the police in attending the hearing of petty nuisance cases.

26. I enclose the following statements :—

1. Return of crime.
2. Do. persons arrested and convicted.
3. Do. property stolen and recovered.

APPENDIX III.

Administration Report of the Thal-Chotiali Agency for the year 1899-1900.

LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

1. There was no change in the limits of the Agency during the year under report.

PERSONNEL.

2. The office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, changed hands several times during the year. From the beginning of the year until the 4th April 1899, the charge was held by Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., when he proceeded to Europe on six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, making over charge to Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C. Captain Showers held the post till the forenoon of the 2nd May 1899, on which date he relinquished charge to Captain R. A. E. Benn, I.S.C.

Captain Benn held charge of the office, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant Political Agent until the forenoon of the 22nd May 1899.

From 22nd May 1899 till 11th October 1899 Captain W. M. Cubitt remained in charge of the Agency.

Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., returned from leave and assumed charge on the afternoon of 11th October 1899, continuing in it for the rest of the year.

There were again changes in the charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, during the year.

From the 1st to the 6th April 1899 it was held by Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C.

From 7th April 1899 to 1st May 1899 the post remained vacant.

From 2nd May 1899 to 19th August 1899 the post was held by Captain R. A. E. Benn, I.S.C., when he relinquished the same and proceeded to join the appointment of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin. It remained vacant till Captain Benn's return from Quetta on the forenoon of 21st October 1899.

The appointment again fell vacant from the afternoon of the 13th March 1900, when Captain Benn proceeded to England on one year's furlough.

Diwan Ganpat Rai, C.I.E., and Diwan Utam Chand were Extra Assistant Commissioners of the Sibi and Duki sub-divisions respectively throughout the year.

LAND REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

REVENUE.

3. The actual receipts under the head "Imperial" amounted to R745-4-0 as against an estimate of R620, or an increase of R125-4-0.

The whole income represents the interest recovered on advances given under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts, as well as interest received on a special loan of R1,500 granted to Khan Bahadur Mir Khair Bakhsh Khan Marri.

EXPENDITURE.

The actual expenditure under the same head amounted to R36,385-9-5 as against an estimate of R33,943, showing an increase of R2,442-9-5, which is due to the increased rates of pay and exchange compensation allowance drawn by the Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent in comparison with those estimated.

PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

RECEIPTS.

4. The actual receipts amounted to R2,42,049-0-8 against the estimated receipts of R2,60 054, showing a net falling off of R18,004-15-4. The following is the explanation of this decrease.

LAND REVENUE.

The actual receipts under this head amounted to ₨1,99,032-3-3 against the estimate of ₨2,17,389 or a decrease of ₨18,356-12-9. There was a decrease of ₨38,978-8-0 as compared with the actual receipts of the past year.

The following table shows the actuals of 1898-99 and 1899-1900 :—

Name of Tahsil.	Actual land revenue receipts for 1898-99.			Actual land revenue receipts for 1899-1900.			Increase.			Decrease.			Remarks.
	₨	a.	p.	₨	a.	p.	₨	a.	p.	₨	a.	p.	
Sibi	86,899	1	4	73,471	11	6	...			13,427	5	10	
Shahrig	34,839	8	1	29,361	2	0	...			5,478	6	1	
Duki	58,700	15	4	43,171	0	5	...			15,529	14	11	
Barkhan	21,939	9	3	34,086	10	10	12,147	1	7	...			
Kohlu	13,924	8	7	3,954	2	2	...			9,970	6	5	
Sinjawi	21,707	0	8	14,948	2	4	...			6,758	14	4	
Record fees	...			39	6	0	39	6	0	...			
TOTAL	2,38,010	11	3	1,99,032	3	3	12,186	7	7	51,164	15	7	
							Net decrease			38,978	8	0	

The decrease of ₨38,978-8-0 is made up as follows :—

	₨	a.	p.
Net decrease under Land Revenue	19,311	11	10
Decrease under Grazing Tax	19,706	2	2
	39,017	14	0
Increase under Record fees	39	6	0
Net decrease	38,978	8	0

In the Sibi Tahsil the decrease under Land Revenue was chiefly due to the whole of the Khushkaba lands having remained uncultivated owing to want of rain.

The decrease under the remaining Tahsils was due to scanty rainfall, in consequence of which a smaller area of land than usual was cultivated and from the same cause the springs did not hold their full supply of water, and the crops were in consequence insufficiently irrigated.

The decrease under grazing tax was chiefly due to mortality among the cattle in the district owing to drought and scarcity of fodder during the year. It was further due to the complete remission of the tax granted to the Marris and Bugtis and to the Zarkoons in the Kohlu Tahsil, and also to the suspension of the tax in the Duki, Barkhan and Sinjawi Tahsils. The enumeration of the cattle of the three latter Tahsils will, however, be carried out in July next, and the amount of the tax will be fixed with reference to the condition of the cattle then found to exist; the amount realized will thus form a part of the revenues for 1900-1901.

An increase of ₨12,147-1-7 will, however, be noticed in the above table against the Barkhan Tahsil. This was partly due to the high rates at which the revenue grain was sold and partly to good and plentiful autumn rains which fell in this part of the district alone.

The Rabi and Kharif crops of some of the villages in the Sinjawi and Shahrig Tahsils having suffered from drought, sums aggregating ₨829-15-5 were remitted out of the fixed land revenue of these Tahsils. A sum of ₨86-8-11 was also remitted in the Sibi and Duki Tahsils owing to similar causes. In Barkhan Tahsil a sum of ₨84-14-6 was remitted owing to the crops having suffered from a sudden hailstorm and floods.

The remissions on account of cattle tax amounted to ₨497-13-0.

Thus the total amount remitted under both heads, *i.e.*, Land Revenue and Grazing Tax amounted to ₨1,499-3-10.

A sum of ₨200, which was due from certain Bugtis on account of grazing tax for 1898-99, and which was shown as outstanding in last year's report, was also remitted during the year under report.

Sums, aggregating R6,116-13-6 on account of Land Revenue, grazing tax and price of revenue grain sold to the zamindars, were suspended during the year under report.

5. The Revenue settlement of the Shahrig and Sinjawi Tahsils began and terminated during the year under report. The question of fixing a cash assessment for a term of years for these Tahsils is under consideration.

The work of traverse survey of the Sibi Tahsil was put in hand, and the survey of all villages of the irrigated lands was completed during the year under report. The work of detailed survey of this Tahsil will begin in the cold weather of 1900-1901.

6. The Drohi lands belonging to Sardar Nawab Khan Luni in the Duki Tahsil were brought under a fixed cash assessment for five years commencing from 1st April 1899.

7. The Leghari Nawab has advanced a large sum of money to his tenants for cultivation of waste lands, which in Leghari Barkhan he holds revenue free for a term of ten years. They have been endeavouring to bring the lands under cultivation, but, as they are all Khushkaba and dependent on flood irrigation, his success has been comparatively small. A large area of land, however, has been embanked and prepared for cultivation as soon as rains come. The revenue derived from Leghari Barkhan circle during the year under report amounted to R9,380-8-5, and the share given to the Leghari Chief to R3,106-6-4, against R6,624-8-3 and R2,200-2-5 respectively in the preceding year.

8. A considerable area of the waste land in the district was broken in for cultivation during the year under report. The owners of the lands in question are doing their best to bring the lands under cultivation. Agreements have been taken and a certain period has been allowed to them for the purpose. If within the time allowed fair progress has not been made, the uncultivated lands will be at the disposal of the Government, and may be given to any person who may be found willing and able to cultivate them.

III.—SALT.

9. The revised estimate under this head was for R2,040, but the actual collections amounted to R2,138-13-4. There was thus a small increase of R98-13-4, which requires no explanation.

IV.—STAMPS.

10. The actual collections under this head amounted to R12,874-2-0 as against the revised estimate of R10,510. The increase of R2,364-2-0 was mainly due to an unforeseen increase in litigation.

V.—EXCISE.

11. The total receipts under this head amounted to R11,683-10-5 against the revised estimate of R11,620. The increase of R63-10-5, which is composed of small items of increases under various sub-heads, calls for no remarks.

VIII.—ASSESSED TAXES.

12. The receipts under this head were estimated at R1,800, but the actuals amounted to R1,875-12-6, resulting in a small increase of R75-12-6, which needs no explanation.

X.—REGISTRATION.

13. The actual receipts under this head were R349 as against the estimated receipts of R260. The increase of R89 was mainly due to an increased number of registrations in the Sibi Tahsil, where the people appear to be beginning to realize the advantages of registration.

XVI A.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

Courts of Law.

14. There is a falling off of R2,831-0-10 under this head, as the total receipts amounted to R12,698-15-2, whereas they were estimated at R15,530.

There was an increase under all but one of the heads subordinate to the above head, aggregating R288-5-0, but there was a marked decrease of R3,119-5-10 under "General fees, fines and forfeitures," the income under which must always be fluctuating.

XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The receipts under the head "Sale of old stores and materials" subordinate to the above head were estimated at R25 only, but the actuals amounted to R201-7-0, an increase of R176-7-0.

XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.

16. The receipts were R1,195-1-0 against an estimate of R880. The fact that the Dák Bungalow at Ziarat was occupied by a larger number of visitors than was anticipated accounts for the increase of R315-1-0 under this head.

EXPENDITURE.

17. The total expenditure amounted to R3,57,498-4-2 against the budget estimate of R3,63,179, showing a net decrease of R5,680-11-10, which is due partly to the savings on account of pay of the District Postal Levies and general Levies and partly to savings under various heads of contingencies.

18. Appendix A shows assessment of land revenue in cash and kind during the year. The total assessment amounted to R2,31,395-12-10, of which R13,308-3-3 were paid on account of Jagir allowance, R11,139-5-0 on account of Lumbardari, etc., allowances, R1,499-3-10 were remitted, R6,416-13-6 remained outstanding at the close of the year, and the balance R1,99,032-3-3 was credited into the Treasury.

19. Appendix B shows the assignments of land revenue sanctioned by the Local Government during the year under report.

20. The total value paid to the Jagirdars in the district during the year of the grain allowances was R13,308-3-3.*

* Calculated at the prices realized for the Government share of the produce.

The grain allowance of Misri Khan Mazarani, of the Barkhan Tahsil, was withheld owing to his having emigrated to Afghanistan.

The grain allowance of 1,050 maunds of Sardar Nawab Khan Luni and his brother in the Duki Tahsil was, with the consent of the Jagirdars, converted into a cash allowance at the rate of R2-8-0 per maund.

JUDICIAL.

21. Statement C shows the number of judicial cases of all kinds decided by each Court in the district during the year under report: 3,120 cases in all were disposed of as against 2,818 in the year preceding. The following table shows the amount of work done by each Court during the two years:—

Serial No.	Court.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	85	68
2	Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	2	6
3	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	306	201
4	Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki	400	439
5	Munsiff, Sibi	1,133	1,226
6	Tahsildar, Sibi	240	199
7	" Shahrig	151	72
8	" Duki	40	206
9	" Barkhan	58	144
10	Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	35	142
11	" Shahrig	83	138
12	" Duki	76	71
13	" Barkhan	42	47
14	" Sinjawi	111	99
15	" Kohlu	56	62
		2,818	3,120

The cases of each kind decided during the two years are shown in the following table:—

	Civil suits.	Criminal trials.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1898-99	1,465	595	758	2,818
1899-1900	1,800	544	776	3,120

STANDARD PAPER.

22. The receipts on account of sale of Standard paper in the district amounted to R331-2-0.

The expenditure on account of commission to licensed vendors amounted to R15-15-0.

JIRGA.

23. Appendix D to this report is a statement of political cases laid before jirgas for adjudication during the year under report. The total number of cases tried during the year was 489 against 292 in the preceding year, *viz.*, an increase of 197 cases.

Of the 489 cases, 414 were settled, and the remaining 75 had to be postponed for various reasons.

TRIBAL LEVIES.

24. No change was made in the strength and cost of the District and Postal Levies during the year under report. The monthly cost remains the same, *viz.*:—

	R	a.	p.
Levies	18,613	1	5
Postal Levies	1,155	8	0
	19,768	9	5

The Levies were, as before, employed on various duties, such as detection of crime, watch and ward, escort and conveyance of dâk, and as crop watchers. Their conduct throughout the year was generally good.

PUBLIC WORKS.

25. The following new civil works were constructed in the district during the year under report by the Military Works Department:—

1. Huts for Political Agent and Agent to the Governor-General's office at Ziarat.
2. Rest-house at Barkhan.
3. Improving camel road from Gumbaz to Kohlu.
4. Additional wing to Extra Assistant Commissioner's office, Duki.
5. Vitakri Levy Post.
6. Combined Telegraph and Post Office at Kohlu.
7. Additions to the Assistant Political Agent's quarters at Ziarat.
8. Office for the Sub-Divisional Officer, Duki.
9. Patwarkhana at Kahan.
10. Cook-house to Revenue Commissioner's hut at Ziarat.
11. Additions to the Political Agent's Bungalow at Ziarat.
12. Additions and improvements to Dâk Bungalow at Ziarat.
13. Cook-house to Dâk Bungalow, Ziarat.
14. Additions to the Serai at Smallan.
15. Short road for camels through the Shpelai tangi.
16. Two additional rooms to the Dâk Bungalow at Kahan.
17. Improvement to the camel road, Kohlu to Barkhan.
18. Additions to the Public Works Department Secretary's hut at Ziarat.
19. Cook-house to the Public Works Department Secretary's hut at Ziarat.
20. Iron shelves for the record-room of Extra Assistant Commissioner's office, Sibi.
21. Compound to quarters occupied by Tahsil officials, Sinjawi.
22. Additions and alterations to Tahsil and Thana, Kohlu.
23. Compound wall and gates to Extra Assistant Commissioner's office, Duki.
24. Lock-up at Khost.
25. Lock-up and sick prisoners' room, Shahrig.
26. Enlargement of Treasury at Sibi.
27. Record-room for Political Agent's office, Sibi.
28. Additions to the Guard-room of Political Agent's office, Sibi.

29. Improvements to water supply, Ziarat.

30. Bridle path for camels from Kurriak to Pur.

The total cost of all these works amounted to R61,495 odd.

45.—Civil Works.

26. A sum of R7,495 was placed at the disposal of Civil Officers in this district for carrying out new works and repairs to such buildings and roads as are situated at remote and isolated places in the district. The following new works were executed :—

Buildings.

1. Levy Lines at Quat.
2. Judicial Lock-up for the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
3. Landhi in front of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.
4. Sinking two wells in the Palos lands.
5. Levy post for Marris at Kandi.

Roads.

6. Road from Chachamat to Barkhan.
7. Road from Pui to Warikha.
8. Road from Sunri to Warikha.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

9. Opening of a well at Pur.
10. Repairs to well at Duki.

The total cost of the above and repairs amounted to R7,382-11-5.

Dâk Bungalows and Rest-houses.

27. The cost of maintenance of the Dâk Bungalows and Rest-houses amounted to R3,048-3-3 during the year under review against an estimate of R4,461, showing a decrease of R1,412-12-9.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

28. There were six horse and one donkey stallions in this district during the year. Two hundred and seventy-three mares were covered against 336 in the past year. The expenditure on account of feed of these stallions during the year was R550-3-11.

Thirty horses were castrated during the year under report against 165 in the previous year.

The decrease in the number of horses castrated during the year under report is due to the fact that owing to scarcity of fodder considerable number of animals were taken to Sind, and others were very weak and consequently unfit for undergoing the operation of castration.

FAIRS.

29. The annual Sibi Horse Show was held on the 12th February 1900 and three following days. The total number of exhibits of live stock, including cattle, mules, donkeys, etc., was 919 against 1,204 in the last year. This falling-off was due to the prolonged drought and the consequent scarcity of fodder in the district, 193 animals were sold at an aggregate price of R35,977 against 163 for R19,787 last year. The detail of sales is given below :—

	1899.	1900.
Horses for the Remount Department	15	9
„ for Native Cavalry	26	40
„ bought by private individuals	57	99
Bullocks for the Commissariat Department	49	34
Camels „ „ „	16	11
Total	163	193

30 A sum of R3,823-5-10 was spent on the Show. It was utilized as under:—

Prizes.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
For Horse classes	2,125 0 0	
" Mule "	55 0 0	
" Donkey "	17 0 0	
" Cattle "	175 0 0	
" Camel "	55 0 0	
" Sheep "	2 0 0	2,429 0 0

Miscellaneous Prizes.

Horse races	495 0 0	
Foot race	17 0 0	
Wrestling	24 0 0	
Tent pegging	61 0 0	
	597 0 0	
Deduct amount unpaid	10 0 0	587 0 0

Other Prizes.

Baluch carpets, saddlery and other local manufactures	58 0 0	
Farm and garden produce	65 0 0	123 0 0
TOTAL FOR PRIZES		3,139 0 0
Miscellaneous expenditure		684 5 10
TOTAL		3,823 5 10

Of this a sum of R1,400 was paid from Imperial Revenues, a sum of R500 was contributed by His Highness the Khan of Kalat, and the balance was met from Local Funds.

Taking into consideration the prolonged drought and scarcity of fodder, the Show was very successful as regards the quality and condition of the stock produced and the sales effected.

JAIL.

31. The number of prisoners in the Sibi Jail and in the various Subsidiary Jails in the Thal-Chotiali district on the 31st March 1899 was 104. Of these 103 were males and one a female (*vide* appendix E).

Two hundred and forty-eight convicts, 5 civil, 511 political, and 433 under-trial prisoners entered the Sibi Jail and Subsidiary Jails by direct admission; and 17 convicts, 14 political and 3 under-trial prisoners, by transfer from other jails (*vide* appendix G).

On the 31st March 1900 there were in all 142 male convicts in the jails in the district.

The daily average number of all sorts of prisoners during the year under report was 103·70, and the total cost per head was R90-1-5 (*vide* details in appendix F).

LOCAL FUNDS.

32. Appendix H shows the opening and closing balances, revenue and expenditure of the various local funds of this district for 1899-1900.

SIBI MUNICIPAL FUND.

33. The year under report opened with a balance of R4,714-3-10 in hand. The receipts during the year under report amounted to R35,432-11-4 and the expenditure to R32,848-4-6, thus leaving a closing balance in cash of R7,298-10-8. A sum of R7,891-7-10 was outstanding on the 31st March 1900 in recoverable advances, while the liabilities of the Fund were a sum of R406-8-8, which was in deposit on account of the Sibi Horse Show Account. The assets of the Fund were therefore R14,783-9-10.

34. During the year under report orders were passed regarding the settlement of the municipal lands, a cash assessment being fixed for a term of ten years with effect from 1st April 1900. The Provincial Revenues are to receive from these lands as rent one-quarter of the total revenues, which at present amounts to an annual payment of R746-11-9.

SHAHRIG BAZAR FUND.

35. This Fund had R12,524-8-7 at its credit on the 1st April 1899, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R16,867-13-10, making a total of R29,392-6-5. After meeting from it the total expenditure of R14,030-6-11 for the whole year, a sum of R15,361-15-6 was left to the credit of the Fund at the close of the year. The claims and liabilities of the Fund were as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Claims.			
Advances recoverable	850	0	0
Liabilities.			
Camel Chanda deposits	498	5	9
Duki school deposits	672	4	6
Ziarat Improvement Fund	189	2	10
TOTAL	1,359	13	1

The assets of the Fund were therefore Rs. 14,852-2-5.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

36. The health of the people of the district was generally good. Owing to drought, malarial fevers were not prevalent, but scarcity which prevailed in the district told to some extent upon the general condition of the people.

37. Towards the end of the year there were some cases of small-pox in the Sinjawi Tahsils, and a large number of vaccinations were effected.

38. The plague preventive measures in force last year were continued throughout the year under report. The segregation camp remained at Sibi from the 1st to 14th April 1899, and was removed to Shahrig on the 15th. It was brought down again on the 6th October 1899 to Sibi, where it remained to the close of the year. The number of persons detained for 24 hours for examination and disinfection of kit was 29,747 and those detained for periods over one day numbered 4,466, the total being 34,213 ; while in the preceding year the number of persons disinfected and detained was 21,642. No cases of plague were discovered in the camp during the year.

Captain Lincoln, I.M.S., held charge of the camp throughout the year.

The expenditure incurred on these measures during the year was R6,177-5-1 against R7,944-5-2 in 1898-99. This was, as before, advanced from the Sibi Municipal Fund, but the expenditure is apportioned among all the Local and Cantonment Funds of Baluchistan in proportion to their incomes.

39. An observation camp for detention of pilgrims to the Hedjaz was again opened at Sibi on the 6th December 1899 and closed on the 1st February 1900. As no pilgrims attempted to pass this way, none were detained or despatched to the provincial camp. The expenditure incurred in connection with this camp was R21-2-1 against R3-7-6 last year, which was advanced from the Sibi Municipal Fund and recovered from the several Local Funds in Baluchistan in proportion to their income.

FORESTS.

40. No forest has been reserved during the year under report.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

41. A sum of R14,520 was disbursed during the year in giving fresh advances, of which R6,310 were given under the Land Improvement Loans Act and R8,210 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The ordinary allotment of R10,000 was this year increased by R5,000 to enable the Deputy Commissioner to give advances for purchase of plough bullocks and seed, this necessity having arisen from loss of cattle owing to the drought prevailing in the country.

42. A sum of R11,284 was recovered on account of principal and R562-5-6 on account of interest on Takavi advances during the year under report. The balance outstanding on 31st March was R52,283-8 on account of principal and R2,156-9 on account of interest thereon.

EDUCATION.

43. Statement marked I shows the number of schools in the district, the number of scholars on the rolls of each school on 31st March 1900, and the income and expenditure of each school during the year under report.

44. A new school was started at Duki and was named, at the request of Rai Sahib Diwan Jamiat Rai, who offered to give a scholarship of R2 per mensem for three years, after the late Colonel Gaisford.

There were ten boys on the rolls of this school at the close of the year, of whom two were Indian Hindus and eight local Muhammadans. The people of Duki subscribed R759-15-6 for this school, and the Local Government sanctioned a grant of R35 per mensem from Provincial Revenues. The school is in its infancy yet, and is making progress.

There were 142 scholars on the rolls of the Barnes School at Sibi at the close of the year against 95 in the preceding year. Of 142 students 74 were Indian Hindus, 27 Indian Muhammadans, 3 local Hindus, 24 Baluch and Brahuis, and 4 Sikhs.

45. Th esteady growth and increase in the number of scholars necessitated additions in the staff, and consequently one more teacher was added in December last. At the representation of the Sindhi community, who collected money by private subscriptions sufficient to meet the teacher's pay for eight months, a Sindhi class was started on 16th November 1899. The appointment of the Sindhi teacher, to be paid from the Sibi Municipal Fund, was sanctioned as a permanency with effect from 1st March 1900.

46. To increase the efficiency of teachers and to secure better internal management, a club called the "Teachers' Council," was started during the year under report.

47. To attract scholars from the local Muhammadan community, a building has been provided for use as a Boarding House.

48. Out of the three boys who were sent up for the last Middle School examination only one boy passed.

49. There were only 22 pupils on the rolls of the Shahrig School last year, but the year under report closed with 35 scholars.

50. The Kowas school shows an increase of two scholars as compared with the number of last year.

51. There was considerable increase in the number of pupils of the girls' school at Sibi. There were 74 girls on the rolls of the school at the close of the year under report as against 35 on the same date last year. A small library was opened in the school during the year under report.

52. The total number of scholars in all the schools was 275 as against 164 last year. Out of 275, 1 was Christian, 152 Indian Hindus, 54 Indian Muhammadans, 4 local Hindus, 4 Sikhs and 60 local Pathans, Baluchis, and Brahuis.

53. The income from all sources was R5,274-10-2 and the expenditure R4,562-7-8 against R10,014-3-4 and R9,999-13-10 respectively in the preceding year. The figures of 1898-99 include large subscriptions collected for the new school at Sibi which was built during that year.

The details of the income from all sources for the two years are as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	R a. p.	R a. p.
Contribution from the Provincial Revenues	1,690 0 0	1,255 2 7
" from the Local Funds	2,299 14 1	2,989 1 1
School fees	169 5 3	270 6 0
Private subscriptions	5,855 0 0	759 15 6
TOTAL	10,014 3 4	5,274 10 2

LIBRARY.

54. No new library was started in this Agency during the year under report. The Gaisford library worked satisfactorily, and its receipts during the year amounted to R644-11-6 against R533-15-6, the receipts of the previous year. The expenditure

amounted to R752-2-8 during the year under report, the deficit being met from the balance to the credit of the Fund at the beginning of the year.

55. There were 584 books in the library on the 31st March 1899, and two hundred more books were purchased during the year under report, making a total of 784. The average number of subscribers was 59 this year as against 40 last year.

REGISTRATION.

56. One hundred and twenty-six documents were registered against 86 in last year. The total receipts amounted to R349 as compared with R227-8-0 during the preceding year.

Rupees 159 were paid to Sub-Registrars and copyists as remuneration, and R23-11-6 were spent in contingencies during the year.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

57. No birth, death, or marriage was registered during the year.

COAL.

58. The following was the outturn of coal from the collieries at Shahrig and Khost during the year under report :—

Khost.

	Tons.	cwt.	qr.	lb.
Steam coal	8,077	16	2	6
Nut coal	847	1	2	0
Dust coal	5,154	4	0	25
	14,079	2	1	3

Shahrig.

Steam coal	2	0	0	0
Nut coal	105	6	2	0
Dust coal	172	5	0	0
	279	11	2	0

FAMINE.

59. The year under report was the third year of drought. The want of rain caused a contraction in irrigated cultivation owing to the sources of perennial water supply diminishing in volume, but the Khushkaba cultivation suffered most, inasmuch as it was an entire failure in the Sibi Tahsil and in the Marri and Bugti country. The Duki sub-division enjoyed a moderate rainfall, but, owing to scarcity of fodder and severe cold, mortality amongst the cattle was considerable, and the Khushkaba, though not on the whole altogether a failure, was considerably below the average in some places and defective in others. By the timely grant of remissions and suspensions of revenue and distribution of Takavi advances for the purpose of buying seed and purchasing plough bullocks, the people in this sub-division were able to pull through.

60. The pinch of poverty and privation caused by entire failure of crops, scarcity of fodder, high prices and loss of sheep and cattle was most severely felt in the rain-crop villages near Sibi, which, depending entirely on floods from the hill torrents for their irrigation, had practically no crops at all during the year.

61. The Marri and Bugti tribes were also reduced to extreme destitution. They had no autumn crops, while there was a total absence of grass, and their flocks perished in hundreds. Many of them scattered into Sind and the Punjab, and the poorer of them went begging from village to village.

Several hundred Marris and Bugtis went to Dera Ghazi Khan, where they threw themselves on the bounty of Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, who fed them all.

62. The following measures were adopted to protect these people from privation and starvation :—

(1) From 3rd November 1899 to 31st March 1900 gratuitous relief in the shape of a grain dole was given to the old and infirm who were unfit to work in the rain-crop villages of Sibi. The total expenditure on this account during the year amounted to R1,192-1-9. The number of persons who received relief was—

Males	7,553—daily	average 50·69
Females	12,005 — „	„ 80·57
Children	12,642 — „	„ 84·86
	32,200	

The daily rates fixed were 12 chattaks of jowari per man or woman, 8 chattaks per child above eight, and 4 chattaks per child of eight or under, nothing being allowed for unweaned children.

(2) Certain relief works costing R16,933-12-10 were opened for able-bodied men of these villages as well as for those of Shahrig Tahsil and for Marris.

(3) In March 1900, Government was pleased to sanction a grant of R18,000 for doles of grain to Marris and Bugtis in want, and the persons who were living on the hospitality of the Mazari Nawab were recalled.

Maunds 4,799 and 15 seers of jowari were obtained for this amount from Sibi, Jacobabad and Dera Ghazi Khan and were distributed, 2,400 maunds to the Marris and 2,399 maunds and 15 seers to the Bugtis, through the Chiefs and the headmen of sections.

SERIOUS CASES.

FANATICAL OUTRAGES.

63. There have occurred two cases of murderous outrage in the district during the year under report:—

(1) At 2-30 in the morning of the 19th September a young fanatic, by name Lal Muhammad Umarzai, camefrom Habib Killa, a village about 5 miles from Duki, entered the compound of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, attacked a Hindu dhobi with his sword and wounded him severely, and also wounded one Pathan chowkidar. He was caught by a levy footman and admitted his crime. He was tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, sentenced to death, and hanged.

As this was the third fanatic who had come from the same village Habib Killa within the past few years, it was thought proper to impose a fine of R2,500 on this village and its outlying hamlet of China. The villages were also made to surrender 50 swords and 10 guns.

(2) A report was received on the evening of 10th October from the Station Master, Sunari, saying that the gangmen of Landhi No. 14 near Sunari had been attacked by two Thingiani Marris, and two gangmen were wounded: one of the wounded men, Ram Nawaz, a Hindu, died the same night, and the other, Muhammad Bakhsh, at first recovered from his wounds, but subsequently was attacked by pneumonia, to which he succumbed.

The two Marris, by name Kulleri and Momin, escaped after committing the murderous outrage, but were arrested two days after by the aid of Dur Muhammad Khan Langhani and other Marri Levies. Both these culprits were tried under the Murderous Outrages Act, sentenced to death, and hanged. Their property was also forfeited to Government.

64. In consultation with the Marri Jirga, the following proposals were made to prevent the re-occurrence of such cases :—

(1) A fine of R2,000 was imposed on the Jadwani section of the Thingianis to which the fanatics belonged. The Jadwanis were also required to surrender 12 guns and 12 swords, and to remove, as soon as their crops in the Shahrig district were reaped, to the Marri head-quarters, Kahan, where they were to remain under the eye of the Marri Chief till further orders.

(2) All the sections of the Thingianis, with the exception of the Zaveranis, were required to give hostages.

(3) No Marris to be allowed to go armed along the railway line or in British territory.

These proposals were sanctioned, and are being carried out.

65. Including the above, the number of cases of homicide reported came to 22 during the year under report, against 21 in the previous year.

Out of these, five were committed out of British territory and were disposed of by tribal jirga. The sentences of imprisonment awarded in these cases varied from six months to seven years.

The remaining 17 cases were taken up by the police. Out of these, in two cases the culprit shave not yet been arrested, in one case one culprit has been arrested and steps are being taken to arrest the others, two cases have been referred to the next Fort Munro Jirga for settlement, one case is pending for the Quetta Jirga, and one case is still under investigation, there being some doubt whether it was a case of suicide or homicide.

In two out of these seven cases both parties were Marris, and the cases arose out of blood feuds.

The remaining 10 cases and one case pending from last year have been disposed of as under:—

Five were tried by the Sessions Judge. In two the murderers were sentenced to death under the Murderous Outrages Act. In two two culprits were sentenced to transportation for life under the Indian Penal Code and one to imprisonment for seven years. In the remaining case the accused was sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence was reduced on appeal by the High Court to seven years' imprisonment.

Six cases were referred to local jirgas. Out of these, three are worth mentioning here, as the victims were residents of India.

(1) Murder of Mr. Nicholas, Mining Overseer at Khost. This occurred on 6th July 1899. The murdered man's chowkidar has been arrested on strong suspicion of having been concerned in the case, but his accomplices have not been traced. However, the rule of tribal responsibility was enforced both as affording the best chance of eliciting the facts of this particular case and in the interest of future order. The Maliks were given six months' grace in which to trace the offenders, and promised, if they failed in this, to pay without demur a fine of R2,000.

(2) Sona Singh, shopkeeper at Nakas, was murdered on his way from Gachina on 3rd August 1899 in broad daylight. In this case, too, no clue to the murderers has been discovered. However, the tribal responsibility has been enforced in this case also, the people of the neighbouring villages having been fined R1,000.

(3) Death of police constable Kudrat-ulla, killed by Sardar Mehrab Khan Khetran on the 14th September 1899. The action taken in this case is detailed in paragraph 66.

In one of the remaining three jirga cases the accused was acquitted for want of proof. In one the accused was convicted under section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of R100. The third case arose out of a Marri blood feud. The Marri Jirga awarded the following compensation:—

(1) Cash	R3,000
(2) Girls	No. 7
(3) Arms	" 12

and their award was confirmed.

POLITICAL.

66. The political events of importance which occurred during the year are the following:—

(1) Sardar Mehrab Khan, the Khetran Chief, went from Sibi to Bahawalpur in March 1899 after the Sibi Horse Show was over, and remained there at the shrine of Pir Muhammad Shah till July 1899. On his way back he quarrelled with his Munshi Ghulam Miran, and each brought a charge of assault against the other. The Sardar was assured that enquiry would be made into his complaints against the Munshi, and pending the enquiry the Tahsildar was directed to keep the Munshi with him in the Tahsil.

On the evening of the 14th September Sardar Mehrab Khan entered the Tahsil and fired at and slightly wounded Munshi Ghulam Miran with a shot gun. He then left the Tahsil and was pursued by some of the police, who fired at him. Sardar Mehrab Khan returned the fire and mortally wounded a police constable named Kudrat-ulla. He then took to the hills.

Apprehensions were at first entertained of further disturbance, but it was soon evident that Mehrab Khan's act had been a mere outbreak of ungovernable temper, and that it had no political significance. Several Chiefs and Mokkadams, including Mehrab Khan's brothers, at once came forward and offered their assistance, and tranquillity was soon restored.

Twenty-five Lances were, however, despatched to Barkhan from Gumbaz to support and give confidence to the Tahsildar. A telegram was also sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, requesting him to ask the Mazari Chief's help and that of Sardar Tagia Khan Leghari in securing Mehrab Khan. Captain Cubitt, the Political Agent, started for Barkhan on the 16th September, and, taking with him from Gumbaz a cavalry escort of 75 Lances of the 19th Bengal Lancers under command of Lieutenant Ballantyne, arrived at Barkhan on the 21st. On his arrival, he received a telegram from the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, saying that Mehrab Khan had surrendered and was being sent in charge of the Leghari Chief's uncle, Sardar Din Muhammad Khan. Mehrab Khan was then brought to Sibi as a prisoner in open arrest. A Jirga of Sardars was convened to give their opinion regarding the punishment to be meted out to the Sardar for his misconduct. The Jirga recommended that—

1st.—Mehrab Khan should pay R1,500 as compensation to the heirs of the deceased constable Kudrat-ulla.

2nd.—Mehrab Khan should be suspended from the Sardarship, and should reside for two years away from his country at Sibi and Shahrig, giving security in ₨5,000 that he would not attempt to escape or otherwise misbehave.

3rd.—During his suspension the management of the tribe to be carried on by his brother Bakhtiar Khan.

These proposals were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, with the addition that full discretion was reserved to Government in the matter of the restoration of Mehrab Khan to the Sardarship after the expiration of the two years, which should absolutely depend on Mehrab Khan's conduct and his ability to satisfy Government that he had reformed his ways.

67. (2) *The Marri-Gurchani Feud.*—As reported in the last year's report, the feud between these two tribes was settled at Marunj on 14th October 1898. The last phase was the murder of a Talwani and a Zarwani Gurchani by the Marris. For this the Gurchanis were awarded compensation, which was duly paid to them. But unfortunately there was a new outbreak during the year under report. Its history is as follows:—

One Lal Khan Durkani Gurchani absconded from his district in connection with an old Durkani Hadiani feud and became a Hamsaya of the Bijarani Marris. Thence he came into the Durkani hills and carried off the wife of Walidad Durkani. This woman was afterwards abducted from Lal Khan by Sherdil Marri. Lal Khan avenged himself by forcibly carrying off the wife of Bingoo Somrani Loharani Marri.

In retaliation for this act of violence, the Somrani Loharani Marris made a raid into the Durkani hills and killed Piran Durkani Gurchani. The relations of Piran in retaliation wounded a Bugti by mistake for a Marri. Here the reprisals in connection with Lal and his offence may be said to have ceased.

Apparently Bijar and Dildar Zawarani Gurchanis, brooding over the murder of their relative in September 1898, even though (as above mentioned) they had received the compensation awarded, thought the opportunity favourable for retaliation. They killed Gul Beg Loharani. Reprisals followed reprisals with the following result, that three more murders were committed, two on the Gurchani side and one on the Marri side.

The case came up before the combined Jirga of Chiefs of both the districts at Fort Munro in September last, who awarded ₨600 compensation for each murder and recommended a sentence of seven years' transportation against Bijar and Dildar, who reopened the old feud, and three years' rigorous imprisonment against the other murderers.

68. (3) The Dumars of Sinjawi, who had been fined ₨10,000 in connection with the murder of Colonel Gaisford in March 1898, paid up in full ₨5,000, being a moiety of the fine imposed upon them. Sardar Payo Khan, who had been suspended from the Sardarship and ordered to reside away from his country, and also Chargul, were allowed to return to their homes on their furnishing security for good behaviour. Six of the Dumars, who were in Shikarpur Jail for not furnishing security in ₨6,000 each required of them, were also released on their giving security in ₨3,000 each.

69. (4) *Desertion to Afghanistan.*—In August 1899 a report was received from the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki, saying that Allan Khan and Sher Muhammad Shadozais of Duki left their homes for Kabul accompanied by six other men, on the pretence that their brother Torkhan did not allow them the right of nominating men for the Levy service granted to them by Government. It was believed that they had been incited by Misri Khan Khetran (who is related to them by marriage) to leave their homes and join him. However, they came back again of their own accord before the end of the year and made up their differences with their brother.

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

A

Return of Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Thal-Chotiali District for the year 1899-1900.

1	2	3		5	6
Description.	Maunds collected.	Average rate per maund.	Cash realized.	Total.	Remarks.
I.—Collections in kind—	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
Wheat	48,560 36 11	2 3 6	1,07,736 4 0		
Barley	3,681 16 7	1 13 0	6,674 9 1		
Bhoosa	52,063 0 2	0 4 0	13,097 8 5		
Jowari	14,745 12 8	2 6 5	35,428 5 3		
Kirbi	15,093 3 8	0 1 1	1,057 1 0		
Moong	399 23 4	3 4 2	1,303 10 6		
Maccai	203 37 0	2 10 8	543 15 0		
Moth	19 12 0	2 6 8	46 10 6		
Bajri	83 9 4	2 8 0	208 5 7		
Til	16 8 6	5 0 0	81 0 9		
Shali	1,122 35 0	2 2 5	2,415 2 5		
Cotton	66 2 1	2 10 0	174 8 11		
China	969 36 12	1 5 0	1,274 7 7		
Tobacco	37 10 6	6 4 9	234 12 4		
				1,70,276 5 4	
II.—Collections in cash—					
Crops cut green	...	...	4,247 2 3		
Palezat	...	...	1,239 3 9		
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,953 14 3		
Fixed assessment	...	...	36,019 10 8		
Water Mills	...	...	1,535 4 0		
Royalty on coal	...	...	1 12 8		
				44,996 15 7	
III.—Grazing-tax	...	...	......	15,861 12 0	
IV.—Arrears for previous year recovered during the year under review.	...	...	......	221 5 11	
Total	...	...	......	2,31,356 6 10	

Details by Tahsils.

	Description.	Sibi.	Shahrig.	Duki.	Barkhan.	Sinjawi.	Kohlu.	Total.	Total collection in cash.	Expenditure.	Net amount credited into Treasury.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.	Collection in kind	82,163 14 4	1,028 14 7	42,315 15 6	39,137 12 9	867 12 9	4,761 15 5				
II.	Do. in cash	2,715 7 6	22,315 0 5	4,139 0 10	1,360 14 3	14,116 2 11	348 9 0				
III.	Grazing Tax	3,671 4 0	8,161 3 0	1,214 0 0	300 0 0	2,615 5 0	...	2,31,356 6 10	2,31,356 6 10	24,447 8 3	
IV.	Arrears	14 0 0	...	...	...	207 5 11	...				
V.	Royalty on coal	...	1 12 8	...	...	...	...	Record fees	39 6 0		
	Total	88,464 9 10	31,506 14 8	47,669 0 4	40,798 11 0	17,806 10 7	5,110 8 5	...	2,31,395 13 10	* 24,447 8 3	1,99,083 3 3

	R a. p.
*(a) Jagir allowance	13,308 3 3
(b) Lambardari allowance	10,950 14 6
(c) Leghari Nawab's share for Palezat and Sabzkhurda	188 6 6
Total	24,447 8 3

	R a. p.
Remitted	1,490 3 10
Suspended	6,416 13 6

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

B

Statement of new remissions and assignments of Land Revenue made by the Local Government of Baluchistan in the Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900.

Nature of grant.		Annual total value of grant.			Remarks.
For the maintenance of public servants.	For other purposes.	In perpetuity or during the maintenance of an institution or office.	For life or lives or for a fixed term.	Total.	
Nil.	(1) Malik Allahdad Dumar, of Sinjawi Tahsil.	*Nil.*	For life time only, subject to loyalty and good behaviour.	3 acres of land, estimated value R21.	
	(2) Imam Baksh, son of Kadur Baksh Mazarani, of Chuharkote, Barkhan Tahsil.		Ditto ditto	150 maunds Bhoosa, value R37-8.	
	(3) Khuda Baksh and Khudadad, sons of Fattah Khan, Bijrani Marri.		Until Kohlu settlement when the question will be reconsidered.	633 acres 1 rod 5 poles, value R381.	

C

Statement of the judicial work of the various Courts in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1899-1900.

Officers.	Civil suits disposed of.				Criminal trials disposed of.			Miscellaneous Revenue cases.	Grand Total.	Grand Total of 1898-99.
	Original.	Appeal.	Cases of execution of decree.	Total.	Original.	Appeal.	Total.			
1. Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	15	8	...	23	9	7	16	29	68	85
2. Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	2
3. Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi	22	13	10	45	69	6	75	81	201	306
4. Ditto ditto Duki	2	...	...	2	41	...	41	396	439	400
5. Munsif, Sibi	659	...	499	1,158	68	...	68	...	1,226	1,133
6. Tehsildar, Sibi	15	...	5	20	120	...	120	59	199	240
7. Ditto Shahrig	14	...	9	23	49	...	49	...	72	151
8. Ditto Duki	31	...	10	41	18	...	18	147	206	40
9. Ditto Barkhan	71	...	8	79	47	...	47	18	144	58
10. Naib Tahsildar, Sibi	74	...	29	103	31	...	31	8	142	35
11. Ditto Shahrig	102	...	24	126	12	...	12	...	138	83
12. Ditto Duki	60	...	15	65	6	...	6	...	71	76
13. Ditto Barkhan	36	...	3	39	8	...	8	...	47	42
14. Ditto Sinjawi	23	...	7	30	31	...	31	38	99	111
15. Ditto Kohlu	37	...	9	46	16	...	16	...	62	56
Total	1,151	21	628	1,800	531	13	544	776	3,120	2,818

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

D

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Thal-Chotiali District tried by Jirgas during 1899-1900.

Name of Jirga sitting.	Local Cases.									Inter-provincial cases.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sindh.	With Punjab.	Total.		
Local Jirgas	11	16	19	2	10	14	48	49	169	...	...	...	169	
Fort Munro	3	9	8	...	1	...	19	13	53	...	124	124	177	Besides these, 247 cases between the Marris and the Bugtis were also decided.
Sibi	9	17	9	...	11	10	25	24	105	...	...	...	105	Besides these, 152 cases between the Marris and the Bugtis were also decided.
Quetta	2	5	2	1	9	3	1	9	32	...	...	...	32	
Sharif Shah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	
Total	25	47	38	3	31	27	93	95	259	...	130	130	*489	

* Detail of 483 cases.

	Cases laid before Jirga.	Cases decided.	Cases remaining unsettled.
Fort Munro { Inter-provincial cases	124	111	13
Fort Munro { Local cases	53	34	19
Local Jirgas	169	166	3
Sibi	105	78	27
Quetta	32	21	11
Sharif Shah	6	4	2
Total	489	414	75

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

E

SUMMARY—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900.

Province.	Place of Confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of Prisoners.			Remarks.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Baluchistan Agency	...	Sibi.	Harnai, Shahrig, Sinjawi, Duki, Kohlu and Barkhan.	103	1	104	15,262	512	15,774	15,365	513	15,878	15,223	513	15,736	142	...	142	101·71	1·99	103·70	

C. ARCHER, *Captain,*

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

F

Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).

Province.	Daily average number of prisoners. Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Establishment. Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Dieting Charges. Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in hajats and camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
					R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	41·06	62·48	·16	103·70	2,797 3 1	760 1 7	3,557 4 8	34 8 7	3,282 3 4	274 0 9	...	...	3,556 4 1	34 8 4

Province.	Hospital Charges. Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners. Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sanitation Charges. Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for moving prisoners. Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	R a. p.	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	88 10 3	...	...	...	88 10 3	0 13 9	...	188 10 6	1 13 3	232 12 5	...	...	232 12 5	3 4 1	772 9 0	...	772 9 0	7 8 0

Expenditure (in rupees) in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Thal-Chotiali District during the year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs)—continued.

Province.	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies. For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Travelling allowances. Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Contingencies. Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	108 5 2	...	360 0 0	...	55 8 11	235 12 11	759 11 0	7 12 1	2 12 6	0 0 5	...	...	...	33 13 6	29 3 0	5 0 0	67 0 6	0 10 5

Province.	Extraordinary charges for live stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards. Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
1	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	R	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Baluchistan Agency	...	53 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53 13 0	0 8 4	9,279 7 11	90 1 5

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

G

Statement showing the prisoners entered the Jail and Subsidiary Jails in the Thal-Chotiali District during 1899-1900.

Name of Jail.	Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.					Remarks.
	Convict male.	Convict female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	Convict male.	Convict female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners.	
Sibi, Harnai, Shahrig, Duki, Sinjawi, Barkhan and Kohlu.	245	3	5	511	433	17	...	...	14	3	

H

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Local Funds in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1899-1900.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.			Receipts.			Expenditure.			Closing balance.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
(1) Sibi Municipal Fund	4,714	3	10	35,432	11	4	32,848	4	6	7,298	10	8
(2) Shahrig Bazar Fund	12,524	8	7	16,867	13	10	14,030	6	11	15,361	15	6

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,

Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

I

Return of Schools and Education in the Thal-Chotiali District for 1899-1900.

Serial No.	Name and place of school.	Class of school.	Number of pupils in the school at the close of the year.								Income of schools.				Cost of maintenance.
			Christians.	Hindus (Natives of India).	Indian Muhammadans.	Local Hindus.	Baluch Brahuis.	Sikhs.	Parsis.	Total.	Contribution by Local Fund.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial revenues.	Realized by fee or subscription.	Total.	
											R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	Barnes' School, Sibi . .	Secondary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	74	37	3	24	4	...	142	1,677 7 2	1,010 2 7	270 6 0	2,957 15 9	2,957 15 9
2	Shahrig School . . .	Primary Zemindari .	1	11	8	1	14	...	...	35	346 0 0	...	...	346 0 0	346 0 0
3	Kowas do. . . .	Ditto .	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	257 4 0	...	...	257 4 0	257 4 0
4	Girls' School, Sibi . . .	Vernacular Primary, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi.	...	65	9	...	...	...	...	74	708 3 3	...	...	708 3 3	708 3 3
5	Gaisford School, Duki . .	Primary Zemindari .	...	2	...	...	8	...	...	10	0 3 8	245 0 0	759 15 6	1,005 3 2	293 0 8
	Total .	...	1	152	54	4	60	4	...	275	2,989 2 1	1,255 2 7	1,030 5 6	5,274 10 2	4,562 7 8

A sum of R120 per annum is also contributed from the Sibi Municipal Fund towards the St. Joseph's School at Sibi.

C. ARCHER, *Captain*,
Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali.

No. 736, dated Quetta, the 7th June 1900.

From—F. M. A. BEATY, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Thal-Chotiali and Quetta-Pishin,
To—The District Magistrate, Thal-Chotiali.

I have the honour to forward, for perusal and transmission to the Inspector-General of Police, with such remarks as you may deem necessary, the Annual Administration Report, Part I, of the Thal-Chotiali Police for the year 1899-1900. As was stated in the last report, the returns include the working of the Police on the Railway Line from Kach to Jhatpat, of which a return has also been made out separately.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

1. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds (classes I to VI of statement A) which occurred during the year under review was 354, against 418 during 1898-1899, thus showing a decrease of 64.

2. Eliminating class VI, the number of cases was 347, against 398 during the preceding year: also showing a decrease of 51.

3. Every case included in these returns was investigated by the police. None were dealt with direct by Magistrates.

4. A reference to the figures below will show that the crime was fairly proportionately distributed over the district.

The police stations of Sibi, Barkhan, and Duki head the list, but it should be borne in mind that their jurisdiction extends over a very much larger area and more cases are naturally reported.

Sibi	71
Barkhan	62
Duki	52
Railway	50
Harnai	41
Sinjawi	32
Kohlu	28
Sharigh	18
TOTAL	354

The crime recorded in the Sinjawi and Kohlu Thanas should, fairly speaking, have formed part of the working of the Duki and Barkhan Thanas, but under an old arrangement, they were treated as separate thanas, notwithstanding that the strength of, the police was not more than that of a 1st class outpost. The detection of crime therefore was in most cases undertaken by the levy thanadar with only a 3rd grade sergeant to help him. Under the new arrangement, however, both Sinjawi and Kohlu have been converted into road posts, and all cases of crime in their jurisdiction will in future be brought on to the records of the Duki and Barkhan Thanas respectively.

The strength of both thanas has been increased, and the police officials, it is to be hoped, will be better able to undertake the investigation of crime within their respective jurisdictions.

5. There is practically no marked difference between the two years in the number of cases in any of the classes.

Still Harnai shows up with four cases under section 302, Indian Penal Code, against *nil* last year, also three cases under section 307, Indian Penal Code, against *nil* in the preceding year. Similarly Duki and Barkhan show up in dakaiti cases and Harnai somewhat prominently in riot cases.

6. The number of burglaries was 85 against 76 in the previous year.

7. The *modus operandi* in burglaries was as follows :—

(1) By breaking or picking locks	24 cases.
(2) By making holes through walls	24 "
(3) By opening doors or windows	3 "
(4) By entry through roofs	4 "
(5) By breaking open doors or windows	8 "
(6) By other methods	22 "
TOTAL	85 cases

8. These figures, compared with the previous year, show an increase of 9 cases and the greatest difference occurs under the last head.

This increase may fairly be attributed to the scarcity of food which has driven people to commit these petty burglaries merely to obtain means wherewith to procure articles of food.

A number of these petty burglaries are committed from Railway Landis, which it must be represented are left quite unprotected all through the day while the men are at work.

In some instances these Landis are not within sight of any habitation, and it therefore becomes a very easy task for bands of Pathans and Baluchis moving up and down the line in quest of labour to commit such thefts.

Unless the Railway authorities can arrange for the protection of these gang huts while the men are at work, there is no possible remedy for preventing the commission of such burglaries, because by the time intimation reaches the police, and before they can enter on an investigation, the offenders have made good their escape into the hills, which in a great many instances are situated within Marri territory, where the police are not supposed to have any jurisdiction.

9. There were 14 cases of murder during the year. They were distributed as follows:—

Sibi	1 case.
Harnai	4 cases.
Duki	2 "
Kohlu	1 case.
Barkhan	4 cases.
Railway Sharigh	2 "
TOTAL	14 cases.

10. Of the above, seven were committed by Pathans of the district, one by a Ghilzai of the Zhob district, three by Marris, one by a jat, one by a mixed gang and of one nothing is known of the offenders.

11. The motives which actuated the murders were as follows:—

(1) Arising out of the relation of sexes	4 cases.
(2) Feuds	5 "
(3) Robbery	3 "
(4) Fanaticism	1 case.
(5) Other motives	1 "
TOTAL	14 cases.

12. The number of persons murdered was 14, of whom 12 were adult males and two adult females.

13. The only cases which present any peculiar features are those of Mr. Nicholas at Khost and the fanatical attack on two gangmen on the railway line near Sunari. In regard to the first, it has been alleged that the offenders were a mixed gang, and their object was purely gain, because Mr. Nicholas possessed valuables and jewelry. This case has already been fully reported on, and there is no occasion to reproduce a fresh account of it in the report under review.

The second was a fanatical attack made on some gangmen returning from work, in which one was killed forthwith and the other so badly wounded that he subsequently died from his injuries. There is also a third case in which Mehrab Khan Khetrani, of Haji Kot, shot down and killed a policeman who was closely pursuing the Sardar, because he had attempted to take the life of his Munshi Ghulam Miran by firing at him.

The Munshi was slightly wounded by the shot, but got over it.

This case, I understand, has been settled by jirga, but nothing is yet known as to what punishment has been awarded the Sardar.

The policeman, it should be borne in mind, very pluckily rushed forward to secure Mehrab Khan, but was killed while endeavouring to recapture him, and his conduct, in my opinion, was very praiseworthy.

His family has been granted a pension of R6 per mensem, but no blood money has so far been paid to his heirs. This is a matter which should be looked into, as there is no reason why the Sardar should not be made to pay for the life he has taken.

WORKING AND MEASURES OF DETECTION.

14. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds, classes I to VI of statement A, which occurred during the years 1898-99 and 1899-1900, the number convicted and the percentage

the latter bear to the former, are given below with information regarding the number of persons arrested and convicted, and the value of property stolen and recovered.

Cases.

Year.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	418	156	37
1899-1900	354	126	36

Persons.

Year.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.
1898-99	795	366	47
1899-1900	716	282	39

Property.

Year.	Stolen. R	Recovered. R	Percentage.
1898-99	22,965	12,430	54
1899-1900	22,417	12,822	57

15. It will be seen from the above figures that, while there has been a marked decrease in crime, there has been a falling-off in the percentages of "cases" and "persons," and the only explanation I can offer is that at the close of the year ten riot cases were pending in which 203 persons were awaiting trial. If these cases had been disposed of during the year under review, the percentages would have been appreciably better. As the figures stand, I consider that 36 per cent. is not bad compared with other provinces.

16. The percentage of persons convicted to arrested is not as good as the previous year, and this also may be attributed to the same cause, because the 203 persons arrested in riot cases are still shown as awaiting trial.

17. I have the same remark to make as my predecessor in regard to the unavoidable delay in the settlement of cases by jirga.

18. At the end of the year under report 312 persons were awaiting trial before Courts, while another 80 were in police custody and had not been challaned.

19. The percentage of stolen property recovered was very good.

20. The police force has been reorganized during the year and the police office amalgamated with the Quetta office. Two outposts at Sinjawi and Kohlu have been established and are subordinate to the Duki and Barkhan Thanas respectively.

21. The police stations of Duki, Barkhan, Sharigh, Railway, and Harnai have been reinforced, and will, I trust, be better able to cope with the detection of crime in the district.

22. Crime was best detected in the Harnai Thana with 54 per cent.; Kohlu, with 25 per cent., was the worst.

23. There is a slight improvement in the police working, and I hope it will further improve under regular supervision and instruction.

24. I enclose statements A, B and C relating to cases, persons and property respectively.

APPENDIX IV.

Administration Report of the Zhob Political Agency for the year 1899-1900.

PERSONNEL.

The office of the Political Agent in Zhob was held by Captain F. Macdonald, I.S.C., from the 1st April to 1st May and from 21st November 1899 up to the close of the year. From 2nd May to 20th November Captain Macdonald was absent on leave on private affairs and Captain H. L. Showers officiated for him.

2. The charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob, was held by the following officers:—

On the 1st April by Lieutenant C. B. Winter.
From 2nd April to the 26th May by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman.
From 27th May 1899 to 23rd January 1900 by Lieutenant V. De V. Hunt, I.S.C.
From 24th January to 11th February by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman.
From 12th to 14th February by Lieutenant V. De V. Hunt.
From 15th February to 4th March by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman.
From 5th to 31st March by Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, I.S.C.

3. The charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, and District Superintendent of Police in Zhob was held by Lieutenant V. De V. Hunt from the 1st April to 19th May, when he was transferred to Upper Zhob. Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, I.S.C., held charge from the 20th May up to the end of the year.

4. The charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob, was held by K. S. Sheikh Abdul Rahman throughout the year except from the 6th June to the 5th September 1899, when he was on three months' privilege leave and Lala Bhagmall held charge of the office.

5. The charge of the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, was similarly held by K. S. Kazi Mozaffar Khan throughout the year. He was, however, absent on three months' privilege leave from the 27th April to 26th July 1899, and Munshi Muhammad Yusaf Khan held charge of the office during that time.

6. The charge of the Hindubagh Tahsil was held by Munshi Syed Hussein from 1st April 1899 to the 13th January 1900 and by Munshi Syed Rasool from 14th January up to the end of the year.

7. There were several changes in the charge of the Bori Tahsil—

From 1st April to 7th August 1899 it was held by Hafiz Saifulla Khan.
From 8th August to 3rd December the post was held by Lala Hari Ram.
From 4th December 1899 to 18th March 1900 the work was carried on by Munshi Natha Singh, and from that date up to the close of the year Munshi Gulzar Khan held the post.

8. The charge of the Fort Sandeman Tahsil was held by Lala Gela Ram throughout the year.

9. The charge of the Musakhel Tahsil was held by Munshi Ahmad Khan from 1st April to 17th August 1899, and by Hafiz Saifulla Khan from the 18th August up to the close of the year.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

10. The Honourable Sir William Mackworth Young, M.A., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, accompanied by his staff and by the Commissioner and Superintendent, Derajat Division, paid a visit to this Agency during the year under report.

11. Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, Assistant Political Agent, and Lala Gela Ram, Tahsildar, Fort Sandeman, met His Honour at Khajuri Kach in the Punjab and accompanied him to Fort Sandeman.

12. On the 4th December 1899 His Honour was met at a distance of one mile from Fort Sandeman by the Political Agent, accompanied by the Civil Officers and the Officer Commanding Fort Sandeman and staff. The road from the Cantonment to the castle, the residence of the Political Agent, was lined by the troops in garrison, the Guard-of-Honour at the house being furnished by the Infantry of the Zhob Levy Corps. A salute was fired.

13. On the 5th December a darbar was held at Fort Sandeman at which certain Sardars and Maliks of Lower Zhob, Native Officers of the Zhob Levy Corps and Government officials

were introduced to the Lieutenant Governor. In the evening His Honour attended the sports of the 23rd Bombay Infantry, which were held in honour of his visit.

14. On the 6th December His Honour left for Manikhwah *en route* to Dera Ismail Khan, accompanied by the Political Agent. A salute was fired. On the 7th a halt was made at Manikhwah, and on the following day His Honour left for Dhana Sar. On the 9th he entered in his own jurisdiction.

REVENUE.

15. A sum of R1,92,349-6-3 was actually collected during the year under report as against R2,27,593-5-0 in the last year and the revised estimate of R2,24,820. Thus there was a decrease of R35,243-14-9 over actuals of last year and of R32,470-9-9 over the revised Budget Estimates.

16. The total expenditure amounted to R5,86,346-11-0 against the actuals of last year R5,84,155-11-3 and revised estimate of R6,01,003.

17. The chief increases and decreases under the several sub-heads are explained below :—

RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue.

18. The total receipts amounted to R1,59,901-5-1 against an estimate of R1,90,910, showing a decrease of R31,008-10-11. This is made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
Total decrease under ordinary revenue	7,159	4	3
Do. do. grazing tax	23,849	6	8
TOTAL	31,008	10	11

19. The decrease of R7,159-4-3 under ordinary revenue is made up of the following sums according to tahsils :—

	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Lower Zhob				5,756	2	4
Musakhel				1,738	12	2
TOTAL				7,494	14	6
Deduct—						
Increase in Bori	219	0	2			
Do. Upper Zhob	116	10	1			
				335	10	3
Net decrease				7,159	4	3

The decreases in Lower Zhob and Musakhel Tahsils are due to continued drought and bad season. The small increase in the tahsils of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division does not call for any remarks.

20. The decrease under grazing tax is due to a misunderstanding of the Revenue Commissioner's order, dated 13th May 1899, that the tirni year will in future end on 31st July. This order, it is now known, refers to Powindahs only ; but this was not understood, and nearly all over the district flocks were not enumerated and steps were not taken in time to collect grazing tax.

Stamps.

21. There is an increase of R323-14-0 under stamps.

16A.—Law and Justice.

22. There is a decrease of R1,902-7-9 under this head. This is chiefly due to fines imposed in certain criminal cases not having been recovered during the year under report.

EXPENDITURE.

3.—Land Revenue.

23. There is an increase of R915-14-6 under this head, which is mainly made up of following items, for which no provision had been made :—

	R	a.	p.
Pay of Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar, Loralai, for January and February 1900	300	0	0
⅓th of the cost of the tirni establishment to be debited to the Punjab	276	0	0
Allowance for dearness of provisions	107	0	0

19B.—Law and Justice, Jails.

24. There is a decrease of R140-10-6, which is chiefly due to the establishment sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman subsidiary jail having been entertained on the 1st January 1900, while provision in the Budget Estimates had been made for four months.

20.—Police.

25. There is a decrease of R967-6-4 under this head, which is due to certain members of the police force being absent on sick leave, furlough, etc., and consequent savings in their pay and also to pay of certain persons having been withheld.

25.—Political.

26. There is a decrease of R15,975-3-2 undert his head, which is chiefly due to savings under the sub-heads (i) Services under the Political Agent in Zhob, and (ii) under the Zhob Levy Corps.

45.—Civil Works.

27. There is a decrease of R332-4-6, which is due to (*a*) certain travelling allowance bills of the Public Works establishment not having been drawn during the year, and (*b*) to non-adjustment of the pay of the Staging Dâk Bungalow establishment drawn in February and March.

28. Statement A shows the land revenue in cash and kind collected during the year in the district. The details of collections made and the lambardari allowance disbursed in each tahsil are also given.

SCARCITY.

29. The year under report was one of general, and in many places of great, scarcity in Zhob. For three years past the rainfall has been very small, and during the last year it was less than it ever was before. The snow which fell in January was not sufficient to make any difference to agricultural or grazing prospects except in Hindubagh and in parts of Kakar Khurassan, where the fall was good. The result of all this was a drought, which was felt more or less all over the district. Even those places which are blest with a permanent water-supply were affected, the springs and karezes diminishing in quantity and in some places actually drying up, while khushkaba lands were, practically speaking, not sown at all.

30. The greater part of Bori, the upper part of Hindubagh and that part of Fort Sandeman which is cultivated from cuttings from the Zhob river were not so badly off, but in the western halka of Bori where the kharif had failed, in Central Zhob where the khushkaba harvest is usually very fine, in parts of Fort Sandeman and especially in the Musakhel Tahsil the distress was very considerable.

31. Perhaps the greatest evil was the want of grazing, the tribes in Central Zhob and Musakhel especially having lost very heavily. Other causes also contributed towards the heavy losses in cattle, *e.g.*, the diseases which broke out among the flocks and a violent hailstorm at Murgha Kibzai, which is said to have killed 1,200 sheep and over 100 head of cattle. In Mekhtar a hailstorm did so much damage to the crops that the Government share of revenue will be, comparatively speaking, nothing.

32. In Central Zhob an extremely cold and violent wind blew for several days, damaging crops, covering them with a heavy layer of sand and earth and filling up karezes so as to render them almost useless until cleaned and repaired. In the beginning of the current year a hailstorm of extraordinary violence entirely destroyed the crops at Murgha Kibzai. The Kibzais, seeing their last hopes gone, were on the point of leaving for Afghanistan in the hopes of being able to eke out their existence with the aid of the Amir's bounty; but they were detained by promises of recommendations of grain doles and advances of money for purchase of grain. Recommendations were duly forwarded to the Governor-General's Agent.

33. An attempt was made by the Public Works Department to construct a *band* at Toiwar in Central Zhob by purely local labour. The tribesmen, so far from taking advantage of this opportunity to earn money, were extremely lazy and were reported to be very turbulent. Several petitions were also received saying that the construction of the *band* would cause loss. The circumstances were reported to the Governor General's Agent, and it was decided that the work should be stopped. Meanwhile, that a survey should be made, regular estimates worked out and all complaints against the *band* enquired into before work is begun again.

34. A sum of R6,000 was sanctioned for and spent on the construction of two bridle paths by Civil Officers in Central Zhob. These roads were begun in January and finished during the year under report. They run through the districts which were suffering most from the effects of drought in Central Zhob.

35. Proposals were about to be made to the Governor-General's Agent asking for a free grant of money for certain parts of the district, when information was received that this was not to be counted on. Accordingly they were not made.

36. The Public Works Department has been asked to give preference to purely local labour in any works in the district on which unskilled labour can be employed.

37. Towards the end of March the long-looked-for rain fell, and since then the rainfall has been good. The Khushkaba *bands* have been filled, the grass prospects are good, and R10,000 having been set aside (and almost all distributed) for the purchase of seed-grain and bullocks, it is hoped that the condition of the people will improve. The agricultural and grazing prospects are better than could have been expected on the 15th March 1899.

JUDICIAL.

38. A statement showing the regular judicial work done by the several courts in the district during the year 1899-1900 is attached to the report as Appendix B.

POLITICAL CASES.

39. Statement C shows the number and classification of the cases tried and settled by jirga according to the custom of the country during the year under report.

POLICE.

40. Lieutenant V. de V. Hunt, I.S.C., held charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police in Zhob from the beginning of the year until 20th May 1899, when he was relieved by Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, I.S.C., who remained in charge till the close of the year.

41. No change has occurred in the subordinate officers during the year, except that Inspector Gul Muhammad Khan was deputed to Las Bela on Foreign service for three months and twenty-one days, *i.e.*, from 11th December 1899 to 31st March 1900, and his post was given to Lala Ganesh Das, 1st grade Deputy Inspector, Quetta-Peshin Police.

42. The cost of the Police Force during the year was R56,706-9-8. This amount is made up of the following items:—

	R	a.	p.
Pay and allowances	49,373	8	2
Travelling allowance	2,499	6	6
Contingences	2,365	11	0
Cost of clothing and equipment	2,468	0	0
TOTAL	56,706	9	8

The expenditure does not include the salary of the District Superintendent of Police (who is Assistant Political Agent, Lower Zhob, and *ex-officio* District Superintendent of Police).

43. The proportion of police of all grades (including clerks and servants) to population during the year under report was:—

To the whole population 1 policeman to	221 souls.
To the rural population 1 policeman to	208 "
To the urban population 1 policeman to	13 "

44. Compared with the area of the whole district the strength of the police represents 1 policeman to 67 square miles. The number of police employed on purely police duty during 1899-1900 (excluding 1 clerk and 12 servants) was 1 policeman to 235 souls and 71 square miles.

COGNIZABLE CASES.

45. The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds which occurred during the year 1899-1900 is 260 against 233 shown last year, or an increase of 27.

46. There has been a decrease of 2 and 7 under the heads "Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice" and "Offences against the person," respectively, and an increase of 4 and 32 under the heads "Serious offences against person and property or against property only" and "Other offences not specified above," respectively, as compared with the last year's figures.

47. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to those admitted is as follows:—

1898-99	56·7
1899-1900	50·66

Percentage of persons convicted to arrested is—

1898-99	79·62
1899-1900	59·31

Percentage of property recovered to stolen is—

1898-99	51·6
1899-1900	21·89

The considerable decrease in percentage of property recovered to stolen is due to some thefts of large amounts having occurred in the last quarter of the year, the investigation of which is still proceeding.

Serious Offences.

48. There have been 8 cases of murder, of which 5 have been traced, and 5 cases of attempt at murder and culpable homicide, of which there is only one case in which no trace of the offenders could be found.

Strength, Pay, and Distribution of the Police.

49. There has been no change in the strength of police during the year. A report by the District Superintendent of Police on the inadequacy of the police force to the requirements of Zhob is under consideration by the Deputy Inspector-General.

50. Out of 239 men, 134 were employed in offices, thanas, and outposts, 49 on miscellaneous guards and duties, 1 was sick in hospital, 16 on leave, and 39 were in lines.

Caste Return.

51. There has been an increase of one in the number of local Pathans in the force during the year. Endeavours are always made to get local Pathans to enlist.

Conduct of Police.

52. The general conduct of the force has been good during the year under report.

Buildings.

53. The following new police buildings have been constructed during the year under report:—

(1) Three married quarters for the policemen at Fort Sandeman.

(2) Two police married quarters at Musakhel

(3) A new police thana at Fort Sandeman. The old building of the Fort Sandeman Thana has been converted into a subsidiary jail.

JAILS.

54. During the year under report an establishment of 1 Jamadar and 4 Barkandazes was sanctioned for the Fort Sandeman Subsidiary Jail. The additional accommodation required for the prisoners at Loralai could not be provided for for want of funds, and the matter was left over for the next year.

55. A statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the subsidiary jails and lock-ups in the Zhob District during the year 1899-1900 is marked as Appendix D. This statement shows the number of prisoners in jails and lock-ups in the beginning of the year, the number received and discharged during the year and the number at the end of the year under report.

56. Appendix E shows the details of prisoners received during the year under review.

57. Nine hundred and fourteen prisoners were received by direct admission and 7 by transfer from other jails during 1899-1900. The total number of prisoners received during the year was 921 against 762 in the last year.

58. Statement F attached to the report shows the expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the subsidiary jails and lock-ups in this district during the year 1899-1900.

59. The total expenditure on account of the feed, etc., of the prisoners amounted to R6,226-5-6, and the total cost per head on the average to R59-1-3, against R5,125-14-2 and R59-11-1 during the last year, respectively. The increase in the total expenditure is due to the increased number of prisoners admitted during the year.

60. During the year under review ten prisoners were transferred to the Shikarpur and Quetta Jails.

61. A sum of R9-12-6 was realized from jail labour during the year under report.

LEVIES.

62. With reference to paragraph 64 of the last year's report of this Agency, additions aggregating R152 per month to the Levy services in this district were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan during the year under report. This included the grant of allowances aggregating R15 to the three trackers employed among the levies in the Lower Zhob Sub-Division.

EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.

I.—Bazaar Fund.

A.—Fort Sandeman Bazaar Fund.

63. The year opened with a balance of R1,866-11-8, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R31,338-14-6, thus making a grand total of R33,205-10-2.

64. The expenditure during the year came to R28,819-4-6, leaving a closing balance of R4,386-5-8 on the 31st March 1900.

B.—Loralai Town Fund.

65. The opening balance at the credit of this Fund on the 1st April 1899 was R1,536-9-4, and the total receipts during the year amounted to R10,303-9-4, thus making a grand total of R11,840-2-8.

66. The expenditure during the year amounted to R11,118-5-6, thus leaving a closing balance of R721-13-2 at the end of the year.

II.—Police and Zhob Levy Corps Funds.

A.—Police Fund.

67. On the 1st April 1899 the opening balance at the credit of the fund was R6,319-7-0. The total receipts during the year amounted to R7,717-12-2, thus making a grand total of R14,037-3-2.

68. The expenditure during the year amounted to R6,134-6-3, and the year closed with a balance of R7,902-12-11 to the credit of the fund on the 31st March 1900.

B.—Zhob Levy Corps Fund.

69. The year opened with a balance of R22,302-8-8 in hand on the 1st April 1899. The total receipts during the year, both on account of Government and Private Funds which constitute the fund as a whole, amounted to R1,57,878-1-7, thus making a grand total of R1,80,180-10-3.

70. The total expenditure during the year under all sub-heads, both on account of Government and Private Funds, amounted to R1,53,769-10-11; the closing balance on the 31st March 1900 was, therefore, R26,410-15-4, which was made up as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Government Fund	798	5	10
Private Fund	25,612	9	6
Total	26,410	15	4

71. Details of receipts and expenditure under each head are given in Appendix G attached to the report.

72. A statement which shows—
(i) the opening balance,
(ii) the receipts during the year,
(iii) the expenditure during the year, and
(iv) the closing balance at the end of the year,

for all the four excluded Local Funds in the district is attached to the report as Appendix H.

TAKAVI ADVANCES.

73. As stated in paragraph 77 of last year's Administration Report of this Agency, the amount of advances outstanding on the 31st March 1899 was R28,434-4-3. This, however, included the special loans of R10,000 granted to Ss. B. Muhammad Akbar Khan and Bangal Khan, Jogezais, and which have since been separately accounted for under orders from the Revenue Commissioner.

74. Sums aggregating R10,515 and R5,467-8-0 were advanced during the year under report under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, respectively. Thus the total amount (including interest) due to Government amounted to R34,909-15-2.

75. Out of this sum R8,158 on account of principal and R11-9-4 on account of interest were recovered during the year, and the balance outstanding on the 31st March 1900 was R26,740-5-10.

EDUCATION.

76. A statement showing the number of schools in the district, the number of pupils in each school on the 31st March 1900, and the income and expenditure of each school during the year 1899-1900 is attached to the report and marked Appendix I.

77. Fees were levied in the Fort Sandeman Upper Primary Anglo-Vernacular School for the first time during the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

78. In the first and last quarters of the year measles and small-pox broke out in several parts of the district and some deaths resulted from the disease.

79. The vaccinators sanctioned for the district were unable to cope with the work required of them and the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, was asked to send two more vaccinators.

80. In the last quarter a disease locally called "Tortop", but pronounced by the Civil Surgeon to be Typhoid fever, also broke out in some villages of the Upper Zhob Sub-Division and 15 persons succumbed to it. There was, however, no epidemic, and the health of the people in the district was on the whole good.

81. A disease called "Karah" prevailed among the cattle in the Upper Zohb Sub-Division, while the disease of "Wahkhur" spread among the animals of Lower Zhob. These calamities, coupled with the effects of starvation consequent on the great scarcity of fodder, caused the destruction of a large number of cattle, sheep and goats.

DISPENSARIES.

82. There was no change in the number of dispensaries sanctioned for the district.

83. The Dufferin Zenana Dispensary, Fort Sandeman, did very useful work during the year under report, as will be seen from the figures below:—

In all 5,694 patients attended the hospital from the 19th May 1899 to 31st March 1900, out of which 2,288 belonged to the town of Fort Sandeman and 3,406 were country-people and Powindahs. Ten major operations were also performed by the Lady Doctor.

FORESTS.

84. In September 1899 the Political Agent visited one of the grass tracts mentioned in paragraph 91 of the last year's Administration Report of this district and situated in Chinjan, and was of opinion that there was great deal of fine grass in it, though the surrounding country was destitute of grass. He was also of opinion that the experiment is a decided success.

85. In consequence of the great scarcity of fodder the Political Agent was obliged to open these tracts to grazing for a few months. Owing to the recent rains and consequent growth of grass, these tracts have again been closed. It will, however, be necessary to extend the period originally fixed for the closing of these tracts.

86. The unclassed forests in Zhob, as usual, remained under the control of the Political Agent in Zhob. The rules mentioned in the concluding portion of paragraph 92 of the report regarding the strict enforcement of the conditions of the permits granted to cut wood for Government purposes, etc., from the unclassed forests were passed by the Political Agent and brought into force.

87. The Deputy Conservator of Forests in Baluchistan inspected the Zhob forests about the end of the year, but his report has not yet been received.

POLITICAL.

I.—Waziris.

88. On the night of the 25th May 1899 a party of five Zhob Levy Corps sowars were attacked by a band of ten Waziris in the pass between Miralikhel and Girdao. One levy was killed, another wounded, and three rifles with accoutrements were taken away by the raiders. Besides this, eight cases of highway robbery and theft were also reported against the Waziris.

89. The joint jirga for the settlement of the cases against the Waziris assembled at Tank on the 8th November 1899, under the presidency of the Political Agent in Zhob and the Political Officer, Wana. In all 28 cases were laid before the jirga, out of which 4 were decided, 10 were filed on account of want of sufficient evidence, etc., 3 compromised by the parties among themselves, and 11 cases were held over for further enquiries.

90. Of the cases which were settled the most important were—

(*a*) Murder of one and wounding another sowar of the Zhob Levy Corps near Girdao in May 1898 and theft of their arms and accoutrements, etc. This is referred to in paragraph 95 of last year's Administration Report of this Agency. The Wana authorities had no satisfactory evidence in this case, but it was clear that the crime was committed by the Mahsuds, and the Political Officer, Wana, proposed to inflict a fine of R2,000 on the whole tribe, unless they named the actual offenders. As far as this Agency is concerned, this case may, therefore, be regarded as settled.

When received from Wana, this money will be spent partly in making good the loss sustained by the corps in the raid and partly in paying compensation to the heirs of the murdered men.

(*b*) Murder of three and wounding of five Sheranis and the theft of property worth R768 by Waziris in March 1898. The victims of and sufferers by this raid were and are Zhob Sheranis, but the raid occurred in Punjab territory. At a Waziri jirga held by the Political Officer, Wana, it was decided that half the compensation to be awarded should be paid by the Abdur Rahman Khel and half by the Ahmadzais. The joint jirga had only to settle the amount of compensation. This was fixed at R3,220. The money will be disbursed as soon as received.

(*c*) Murder of two Zhob Levy Corps sowars near Girdao in May 1899 and theft of their arms and accoutrements. The Abdur Rahman Khels gave evidence in open jirga, proving that the two rifles taken were sold by Zalmun Shingi to Momin Abdur Rahman Khel and a Langar Khel. The jirga was of opinion that Zalmun should be summoned with his Maliks and called on to prove from whom he got these rifles; that if he could not clear himself he should be considered guilty. The Political Agent, Zhob, and the Political Officer, Wana, approved of this award. They were also of opinion that a decree for R2,000 should be awarded against whoever is or are found guilty unless the offender or offenders could be arrested.

On Alamgul volunteering to bring in one of these rifles, the Political Officer, Wana, gave him money to purchase it from its present owner. This he did, and the rifle was restored to the Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, in December 1899.

From further information received from the Political Officer, Wana, it appears that Zalmun Shingi appeared before him on 6th January 1900 and gave in a full statement in which he admitted having taken part in this murder case and implicated two Abdur Rahman Khels named Kastor and Roshmin as his accomplices.

It is to be hoped that this case will be settled at the next jirga held under the presidency of the Political Agent, Zhob, and the Political Officer, Wana.

II.—Ex-Khan of Kalat.

91. In January 1900 a carriage and pair were bought for Mir Khudadad Khan, and he was thus able to take driving exercise. The strength of the guard over the ex-Khan has been reduced, and he now occasionally leaves his quarters (a thing he never did before during the whole time he has been at Loralai) and walks or drives about the station. There is no doubt that this has had a beneficial effect on his health and spirits. His health was reported by the Civil Surgeon, Loralai, to have been fairly good.

92. Mir Azim Jan took up his residence at Fort Sandeman in March 1899, and was employed by the Political Agent in superintending jirgas and in miscellaneous political work. In July 1899 he obtained leave from the Officiating Political Agent to go to Loralai and send his brother Mir Shah Newaz Khan to Fort Sandeman in his stead. Mir Azim Jan was at Loralai when Captain Macdonald resumed charge of the Agency at the end of November. He was allowed to proceed to Quetta early in December to see Mr. Barnes on his return to Baluchistan from Simla. From there Mir Azim Jan went to Sibi with the Agent to the Governor-General. Mir Azim Jan accompanied Captain Macdonald to Lahore on two days' visit in February 1899, visiting Shikarpur and Sukkar on the way. He was much impressed and delighted with this short trip, during which he conducted himself with admirable tact and discretion.

After his return from Lahore, Mir Azim Jan proceeded to Quetta in attendance on the Governor-General's Agent.

III.—Largha Sheranis.

93. During the year under report some proposals for the better administration of the Largha Sheranis were sanctioned by the Government of India, and certain laws and enactments were also applied to that part of the country.

Since then a few reports have been made to the Political Munshi at Dhanasar by people robbed in the pass; but the state of the road seems to have been better than in previous years.

IV.—Local Tribes.

94. On the 27th July 1899 the case of the murder of two men in the compound of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai, was placed before a jirga, which decided that the crime was committed by Dad and Niaz Muhammad, Utman Khels, of the village of Lashti near Loralai. Dad had fled to Afghanistan, but Niaz Muhammad had been arrested and was in confinement.

* *Vide* paragraph 114 of last year's report.

95. The Political Agent sentenced Niaz Muhammad to be rigorously imprisoned for seven years, and further directed that on the termination of the sentence he should, before release, furnish two security bonds of R2,000 each, the sureties to be men of undoubted reliability.

96. Jangul, who had lent a sword to Dad, and after the murders were committed had taken it back and concealed it in his house, but had not given any information to Government, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years, and on release to furnish security in the same sum and under the same conditions as ordered in the case of Niaz Muhammad.

97. Fines were also imposed on the villages of Lashti and Rodlin. The Maliks of these villages were fined in addition to their share of fine imposed on their villages. The Malik of Rodlin was also sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

98. A Hindu shopkeeper at Gwal Haidarzai was murdered on 1st July 1899, and three Hindus were found murdered near Dirgi on the 19th March 1900. It is stated that the Gwal murder was committed by the notorious Fazl, a deserter from the Zhob Levy Corps, who has taken up his residence in Afghanistan close to the British boundary. No other clue is obtainable. The murders at Dirgi are being enquired into.

99. In December 1899 two highway robberies were also committed on the Fort Sandeman-Dhana road. These, however, appear to have been committed by or at the instance of Largha Sheranis, the opportunity having been taken to commit these when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was at Manikhwah in Zhob.

100. Two cases of fanatical outrage also occurred in Fort Sandeman during the year under report, and in both cases the would-be murderers were apprehended without doing any mischief and were sentenced to transportation for life.

101. In September 1899 a serious dispute took place between the Abdullazais and Kibzais in the Lower Zhob Tahsil in connection with the water-supply at Torkhulla. With great difficulty a temporary settlement was arrived at by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob. The matter had not been finally settled when the year closed.

102. The behaviour of the tribes was on the whole very satisfactory.

103. Owing to the scarcity of grain and fodder, a large number of people from this district emigrated to Afghanistan for labour, etc., but in all cases they made arrangements for the cultivation of their lands by their relatives and tribesmen.

V.—Suleiman Khels.

104. During the year under report grazing tax was recovered from the Suleiman Khels and Dotanis without any difficulty. These tribesmen did not give any kind of trouble during their stay in this district. The total amount recovered from the Suleiman Khels this year was R2,779-5-1 against R1,354-6-0 in the year 1898-99.

VI.—The Afghan Frontier.

105. Early on the morning of 20th January 1900 Fazil Adinazai, Shikari Marani (who took a leading part in the Dhana outrages of 1895), and a third person, armed with swords, pistols, and rifles, entered a house in Samkhel near Hindubagh, where Daffadar Sobha Khan and Sowar Ghajjar, of the Zhob Levy Corps, had encamped with five horses. Taking advantange of their being asleep and unarmed, the thieves secured them tightly, and, after divesting them of what they had, they severely wounded two horses and rode off with the remaining three. On report being received at Hindubagh at 4 A.M. on the same morning, the Post Commander Ressaidar Diwana Khan informed the Tahsildar and the Thanadar of the occurrence, despatched a party of one Daffadar and two sowars in pursuit *viâ* Shahshobi and himself with a few sowars left for Samkhel, from whence he followed the tracks. The Ressaidar's party, on reaching the village of Zarghaz, came in sight of the thieves who opened fire on them. The pursuing party returned the fire. There was some mist hanging about at the time and the fire was ineffectual, but one of the thieves took fright and fell from his horse. He endeavoured to escape, but was immediately arrested and his horse seized.

106. The party continued the pursuit, and on arrival at Sartol was joined by the other party sent *viâ* Shahshobi. The Ressaidar's party changed their horses with those of the other party and continued the pursuit.

On reaching Koh Nafartoo, and while the distance between him and the pursuing party was about one mile, Shikari Marani dismounted and commenced firing on his pursuers, who returned the fire. He thereupon left his horse and made into the hills. Owing to the darkness it could not be discovered what direction Shikari had taken. The party, however, recovered the other two horses and the missing property and returned to Hindubagh. The case was being enquired into when the year closed.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

107. About the end of March 1899, the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, sent three Government horse stallions to Zhob. Of these, Quadrant was posted at Loralai, Quilan at Killa Saifulla, and Quick Silver at Hindubagh. The two last-named stallions were sent back to Sibi in the middle of December 1899, owing to the cold being severe at Killa Saifulla and Hindubagh. Quadrant remained at Loralai throughout the year. He was not sent down during the winter owing to want of stable room and scacity of fodder at Sibi.

108. Quadrant served 50 mares during the year, while Quilan and Quick Silver served 22 and 17 mares, respectively. The total number of mares served was 89 against 104 during the last year.

109. A new stallion stable was built at Killa Saifulla during the year. Half of the cost was met from Provincial Revenues and half by the Civil Veterinary Department.

110. The cost of feed and keep of all the stallions in this district during the year was R663-1-9.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

111. No new post offices were opened during the year under report.

112. The case of the robbery of the parcel mail between Loralai and Fort Sandeman on the 6th June 1898 was laid before the Sibi Jirga of 1899, which decided that the cost of the

lost parcels should be made good by the Kudezai tribe as the robbery took place in the vicinity of their village. Arrangements have accordingly been made to recover from them the sum of R139 being the value of the parcels lost.

113. The question of a daily service between Loralai and Hindubagh, which has been under consideration for some considerable time, was taken up and it was arranged to bring it into force with effect from the 1st April 1900.

By this arrangement the portion of the former postal line from Gwal Haidarzai to Akhterzai has been abolished and a new postal line has been opened between Loralai and Killa Saifulla. This line is working excellently and the arrangement is of the greatest convenience in the transaction of work.

114. The time for the running of the mails between Loralai and Kingri and *vice versâ* was also revised. There were at first many complaints regarding the late arrival of the Loralai mail at Mekhtar in consequence of the change of time, but afterwards careful supervision brought the line to greater regularity.

115. The mails were, as usual, carried by district levies; a few complaints regarding the late arrival of the Fort Sandeman mail at Loralai and Killa Saifulla were made. On enquiry, if the levies were found to be in fault, they were suitably punished.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

116. With reference to paragraph 140 of the last year's report, it is understood that the construction of the telegraph lines between Hindubagh and Loiband and Fort Sandeman and Kamardin Karez would cost R500 per mile. The total cost would therefore be very considerable, and the matter has been dropped at any rate for the present.

117. Owing to the breakage of some 11 insulators on the Murgha-Musakhel telegraph line, the Political Agent was obliged to inform the Kibzai and Musakhel Sardars that they will be personally held responsible for any damage that may in future be done to this line.

118. On the 21st June 1899, the telegraph line near Kuchbina was cut and 200 feet of wire carried away. On information being received, the Thanadar of Moghal Kot, accompanied by some levy sowars and two line riders, at once proceeded to the spot and repaired the line. While doing so, they were fired upon from an adjoining hill by some Waziris, who had cut the line and were purposely lying in waiting in order to attack this party with the object of plundering their firearms. The party managed to establish itself in the most sheltered spot they could find, and there remained on the defensive for several hours. The Waziris kept firing on them at intervals and from different directions till about 1 A.M., when they took their departure without having done any damage. It is understood that the Political Officer, Wana, is still enquiring into this case.

119. In April 1899 three insulators were broken on the Loralai-Duki telegraph line. There being no village along or near the road between Loralai and Duki and also no habitation for some 17 miles, it was decided, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, to send out every third day patrols of 2 levy sowars from Duki and Loralai. These patrols meet halfway between these stations and then return to their respective head-quarters. This arrangement was brought into force with effect from the 3rd November 1899.

120. On the 8th March 1900, the telegraph wire near Girdao was cut by a man who had committed a murder and so wished to interrupt communication. He has since been arrested, and the case against him is being enquired into. This line was cut on two other occasions, while about a dozen insulators on it were broken during the year under report, but the offenders could not be arrested. The line is patrolled regularly by Zhob Levy Corps sowars.

121. Some cases of breaking of insulators also occurred on other lines in this district, and in one case, though the real offenders could not be traced, the persons living near the place of occurrence were held responsible and were fined.

MILITARY.

122. The following changes took place in the troops stationed in this district during the year under report:—

The 26th Bombay Infantry was transferred from Loralai to Quetta in April 1899, and its place was taken by the 24th Bombay Infantry from the latter station.

The 17th Bombay Infantry, stationed at Fort Sandeman on its transfer to Peshin, was replaced in September 1899 by the 23rd Bombay Rifles from Shelabagh.

123. The relief of the 19th Bengal Lancers and the 6th Bombay Cavalry, stationed at Loralai and Fort Sandeman respectively, was postponed on account of scarcity of fodder required on the route of march. Certain changes had also to be made in the strength of cavalry detachments at the outposts in the Musakhel Tahsil consequent on the great scarcity of forage.

ZHOB LEVY CORPS.

Administrative Staff.

124. The office of Commandant, Zhob Levy Corps, was held by Major W. G. Alban throughout the year, except from the 20th December 1899 to 28th February 1900, when he was on privilege leave, and the charge of the corps was held by Captain F. D. Henslowe in addition to his duties as Adjutant and Second-in-Command.

125. The post of Adjutant and Second-in-Command, Zhob Levy Corps, was held by Captain F. D. Henslowe from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

126. Brevet-Major W. G. Alban was promoted to Major on 13th August 1899, and Lieutenant F. D. Henslowe was promoted to Captain on 22nd August 1899.

Recruiting.

127. (*a*) *Cavalry*.—The supply of recruits for the Cavalry has continued to be satisfactory during the year, with the exception of the Brahui squadron, which has consequently been somewhat reduced in strength. To fill up vacancies in this squadron 10 Khetrans have been enlisted lately. These are very promising men, and each of them has brought R50 in cash towards their assami. With the help of this tribe, the Brahui squadron has been brought up to strength, and it seems probable that, in view of the difficulty experienced in obtaining Brahuis of a good stamp and with any money, a certain proportion of Khetrans will always be necessary to keep up the strength of this squadron.

(*b*) *Infantry*.—Recruiting for this branch has shown a most satisfactory improvement. During the year under report the Kakar and Ghilzai companies, which were under strength on the 31st March 1899, have both been rapidly filled up, and are at the present moment well up to strength. The Brahuis are again unsatisfactory, only four men of this class having enlisted during the year. It is even more difficult to keep up a supply of this tribe for the Infantry than for the Cavalry, and the class of man obtained is worse also than that which the mounted branch gets. At the present moment, out of a total of 98 there are only 47 Brahuis, the rest of the company being made up of Yusafzais. There does not seem to be any prospect of ever obtaining Brahuis in satisfactory numbers or of a good stamp for the Infantry of the corps. It is now 10 years since the Corps was raised, and this class has been represented from the beginning, but no improvement either in numbers or in stamp of men has taken place. The tribe which has shown the most marked improvement in its willingness to take service is the Sherani. During the year 14 men of this tribe have been enlisted, and fully the same number have had to be rejected owing to want of vacancies. It is probable that a whole company of 105 men of this tribe could easily be maintained. A very fine stamp of man is produced by this tribe ; moreover, the men rapidly learn their work and are amenable to discipline. A company of this tribe in the place of the Brahui company would be advantageous in many ways. The Musakhels and Isots still keep somewhat aloof, though a few have been enlisted during the year.

On the whole, the supply of recruits throughout the year has been far in excess of the demand, owing, no doubt, to the badness of the season.

128. The statement marked J shows the strength of the Corps on the 31st March 1900.

Native Officers.

129. The following appointments and promotions of Native Officers were sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan during the year :—

Dewana Khan Jogezai to be Ressaidar of the 1st Squadron (Zhob Kakars) with effect from 5th February 1899, *vice* Ressaidar Shahin Khan, deceased.

Kote Duffedar Mauladad Khan, Peshin Kakar, to be 2nd class Jemadar in the 4th Squadron (Peshin Kakars) with effect from 28th February 1899, *vice* Jemadar Basrulddin, deceased.

2nd class Jemadar Mauladad Khan (Pishin Kakars) to be 1st class Jemadar in the 4th Squadron (Peshin Kakars) with effect from the 1st March 1899.

DESERTIONS.

130. The following cases of desertion took place :—

131. On the 28th June 1899, Ghulam Muhammad, a sepoy of the Corps, with two other men, was sent by the Post Commander at Keshatu to Peshin to purchase supplies for the detachment. He, however, disappeared on the route, and no trace of him has been found up to now. He had with him R77-4-0, out of which R16 belonged to Government and the remainder to the other sepoys.

132. On the 19th July 1899 Duffedar Karam Bakhsh, Brahui, belonging to the 3rd Squadron (Brahui), deserted while on leave, taking with him his horse, saddlery and sword. The horse was subsequently recovered.

133. On the 25th July 1899 sepoys Nur Muhammad and Imam Bakhsh, both Brahuis, belonging to the 3rd Company (Brahuis), deserted from post Kamardin Karez, taking with them two rifles, two belts complete with bayonets and 20 rounds ball ammunition.

134. On the 5th August 1899 sepoys Rustam and Muhammad Rafeek, both Achakzais, belonging to the 2nd Company (Ghilzai), deserted from Tirkhawar, taking with them three rifles, two belts complete with bayonets and 415 rounds of ammunition. Sepoy Rustam subsequently gave himself up, but did not return any of the property stolen by him.

135. On the 9th March 1900, Naik Aziz Khan went out shooting in the vicinity of the Chachobai post and took with him a rifle belonging to Government. He was never seen again, and it is said that he has been carried away to Afghanistan by the Suleimankhel in revenge for the murder committed by Havildar Bahawaldin on the 8th March. Enquiries in the matter are proceeding.

136. The above shows a total of 7 men who deserted during the year as against 10 men in the previous year, thus showing a decrease in this crime.

137. A carbine was made away with by two sowars and a sepoy at head-quarters on the 25th October 1899. Though unable to be proved, it was strongly suspected that the two men had sold the weapon between them.

138. On the 8th March 1900 a Jalalzai Suleimankhel girl was murdered at Girdao by Havildar Bahawaldin Khattak commanding the post there. He was at once arrested and placed in custody. The case was being enquired into when the year closed.

SERVICES.

139. In September 1899, a Duffedar in command of a patrol recovered a herd of goats which had been stolen from some Nasirs by Waziris in the vicinity of Gulkach. The Duffedar and his party were obliged to engage the Waziris who refused to give up their booty. The result was that one Waziri was killed, one wounded and the cattle recovered. The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan was good enough to take notice of this service, and reward the Duffedar by a khillat at the Sibi Darbar.

140. Ressaldar Major Mahomed Ismail was awarded the title of Khan Sahib on the 1st January 1900 in recognition of his services.

CASUALTIES.

141. On the 25th May 1899 two sepoys of the Corps were fired upon by some Waziris in the Girdani pass, with the result that one sepoy was killed and the other so severely wounded that he died some time after.

142. *Good conduct pay*—Was sanctioned for the corps at Military rates with effect from the 1st April 1899. It is believed that the grant of this pay has brought about in no small degree the d crease in the crime of desertion.

DISTRIBUTION.

143. Statement K shows the distribution of the Corps on the 31st March 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAZING TAX ON POWINDAHS.

144. With reference to paragraph 159 of last year's Administration Report for this Agency, the arrangement with the Punjab Government for the collection of tirni from Powindahs passing through the Zao, Chuharkhel Dhana and Vihowa passes to the Punjab

was continued during the year under report. The total receipts on this account amounted to R5,022-8-7. The expenditure on establishment and contingencies was R460.

145. The term of this arrangement expired on the 31st March 1900. No information regarding the amount of tirni recovered from the Powindahs who went to the Punjab by these passes during the years previous to 1897 can be obtained; it is therefore impossible to say whether this Agency has lost or gained by the arrangement.

146. A statement showing the import and export of grain, etc., from and to the Punjab through the Dhana pass during the year 1899-1900 is attached as Appendix L.

Hitherto no yearly return has ever been made out, but fortnightly returns have always been submitted to this office. This return will in future always be put in the Administration Report.

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

A

Statement showing Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Zhob District in the year 1899-1900.

	Maunds collected.	Rate at which sold per maund.	Cash realized.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Mds. s. c.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
I.—COLLECTIONS IN KIND—					
Wheat	24,352 38 15	2 8 11·4	62,335 14 3		
Barley	1,182 26 7	2 9 ·6	3,034 5 10		
Bhusa	28,676 7 5	0 7 4·4	13,859 5 5		
Makai	4,496 10 10	2 8 0	11,240 10 9		
Jowari	772 14 6	2 7 11·9	1,930 14 4		
China	1,024 37 4	1 13 7·10	1,895 10 2		
Shali	1,364 12 0	2 0 10·3	2,803 3 5		
Kangani	61 4 8	1 11 11·2	106 11 3		
Karbi	4,049 34 8	0 7 1·9	1,812 6 9		
Moong	339 0 0	3 2 6·6	1,071 2 1		
Potatoes	61 19 6	2 8 0	153 11 5		
Tobacco	13 34 5	8 3 10·2	114 3 2		
Bhusa Moong	339 0 0	0 6 1·06	129 0 0		
Bajra	46 1 8	2 4 0	103 9 5		
Lucerne	29 10 0	0 6 0	10 15 6		
Carrots	14 30 0	1 4 0	18 7 0		
Onions	0 20 0	2 8 0	1 4 0		
				1,00,621 6 9	
II.—COLLECTIONS IN CASH—					
Lucerne	......	......	216 7 10		
Sabz Khurda	......	......	2,121 13 8		
Palezat	......	......	1,893 15 6		
Land Revenue fine	......	......	397 11 0		
Water Mills	......	......	560 7 10		
Onions	......	......	292 12 0		
Carrots	......	......	79 12 3		
Vegetables	......	......	1 10 5		
Royalty on wood	......	......	5,000 8 0		
Fixed cash assessment	......	......	15,279 1 5		
Miscellaneous	......	......	139 4 3		
Half of the income of Loralai Municipal land.	......	......	500 0 0		
				26,483 8 2	
Grazing tax	......	......	33,547 7 1	33,547 7 1	
III.—ARREARS OF PREVIOUS YEARS RECOVERED DURING THE YEAR—					
Cost of wheat of Upper Zhob Tahsil of 1898-99 sold at Fort Sandeman.	......	......	7,711 12 10	7,711 12 10	
TOTAL	......	......	......	1,68,364 2 10	

Details of Tahsils.

	Bori.	Upper Zhob.	Lower Zhob.	Musa Khel.	TOTAL.	Total collections as in column 5.	Lumbardari allowance paid.	Net revenue credited into Treasury.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
I.—Collections in kind	45,062 12 4	16,452 11 6	29,151 7 5	9,954 7 6	1,00,621 6 9			
II.—Collections in cash	7,168 8 11	388 0 2	3,616 12 10	31 0 10	11,204 6 9			
II(a).—Fixed cash assessment in cash.	984 15 8	11,624 1 9	2,670 0 0	...	15,279 1 5			
III.—Grazing tax	399 1 1	5,051 10 6	23,811 7 1	4,285 4 5	33,547 7 1	1,68,364 2 10	8,463 13 9	1,59,900 4 1
IV.—Arrears of previous years collected during the year.	...	7,711 12 10	...	...	7,711 12 10			
TOTAL	53,615 6 0	41,228 4 9	59,249 11 4	14,270 12 9	1,68,364 2 10			

J. KEITH STEWART, *Lieut.*,

for Political Agent in Zhob.

B

Statement showing the Judicial work done by the several Courts in the Zhob District during the year 1899-1900.

Officers.	Civil Suits disposed of. Original.	Civil Suits disposed of. Appeal.	Execution of decree cases.	Total.	Criminal trials disposed of. Original.	Criminal trials disposed of. Appeal.	Total.	Miscellaneous Revenue Cases.	Grand Total.
Political Agent in Zhob	...	5	4	9	2	4	6	857	872
Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob	...	4	...	4	3	2	5	25	34
Ditto ditto Lower Zhob	4	...	3	7	7	...	7	...	14
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Upper Zhob	7	2	3	12	15	...	15	9	36
Ditto ditto Lower Zhob	7	...	3	10	32	1	33	2	45
Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	2	...	...	2	1	...	1	12	15
Ditto, Lower Zhob	39	...	28	67	9	...	9	35	111
Ditto, Bori	40	...	13	53	28	...	28	111	192
Ditto, Musakhel	7	...	3	10	7	...	7	34	51
First Naib Tahsildar, Upper Zhob	3	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	5
Second ditto, ditto (Killa Saifulla)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	172
First ditto, Lower Zhob	34	...	10	44	1	...	1	...	45
Second ditto, ditto	31	...	9	40	1	...	1	...	41
Naib Tahsildar, Bori	113	...	24	137	4	...	4	...	141
Ditto, Musakhel	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total	287	11	104	402	110	7	117	1,257	1,776

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

C

Statement showing the number and classification of Political cases in the Zhob District tried by Jirga during the year 1899-1900.

Place of Jirga sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial cases between Baluchistan, Sind and Punjab.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land and Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriage.	Cattle-lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Punjab.	With Sind.	Total.		
Fort Sandeman	3	30	6	...	Shown in the Judicial statement.	5	35	390	469	...	...	...	469	No Jirga was held at Moghal Kot during the year.
Musakhel	2	1	11	...		...	9	126	149	...	...	...	149	
Hindubagh	3	8	20	1		5	18	177	232	...	...	...	232	
Loralai	1	10	10	...		2	2	138	163	...	...	...	163	
Sibi	5	...	5	...		...	2	17	29	...	...	...	29	
Moghal Kot (Largha) Dera Ismail Khan.	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fort Munro	2	1	8	...		...	3	18	32	7	...	7	39	
Tank	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	25	...	25	25	
Quetta	3	...	1	...		...	...	7	11	...	...	...	11	
Total	19	50	61	1		12	69	873	1,085	32	...	32	1,117	

D

GENERAL SUMMARY.—Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes (convicted, under trial, and civil) confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the year 1899-1900.

District.	Place of Confinement.			Prisoners in Jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Province.
	Central Jails.	District Jails.	Subordinate Jails and Lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Zhob	...	...	Fort Sandeman.	37	2	39	310	18	328	347	20	367	310	17	327	37	3	40	35·26	1·71	36·97	
			Loralai	32	7	39	215	17	232	247	24	271	211	20	231	36	4	40	22	4	26	
			Hindubagh.	14	3	17	102	15	117	116	18	134	95	15	110	21	3	24	12·36	1·64	14	
			Killa Saifulla.	10	1	11	87	12	99	97	13	110	83	9	92	14	4	18	11·71	1·69	13·40	
			Musha Khel.	15	1	16	139	6	145	164	7	161	113	6	119	41	1	42	14·27	·75	15·02	
Total	...	...	...	108	14	122	853	68	921	961	82	1,043	812	67	879	149	15	164	95·60	9·79	105·39	

E

Statement showing the details of prisoners received in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Zhob District during the year 1899-1900.

Direct admission.					By transfer from other Jails.				
Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners not convicted.	Convicts, male.	Convicts, female.	Civil prisoners.	Political prisoners.	Under-trial prisoners not convicted.
75	3	6	780	44	8	...	...	8	1

Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of British Baluchistan during the Calendar year 1899-1900 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs).

District.	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting Charges.						Hospital Charges.						
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges, including diet of prisoners in bajats and camps.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
					R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob . .	15·76	89·45	·18	105·39	185	...	185*	1 12 1	597 10 7	3,478 5 11	...	...	4,076 0 6	38 11 10	548 15 2	...	...	...	548 15 2	5 3 4	135 1 0

District.	Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.	
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts and under-trial prisoners.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob . .	381 6 0	3 10 0	298 5 4	...	...	298 5 4	2 13 4	244 9 6	...	244 9 6	2 5 2	207 0 4	...	50 0 0	...	0 5 0	171 15 8	429 5 0	4 1 2	...	...

District.	Contingencies.								Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.												Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R a. p.	R a. p.
Zhob . .	...	...	...	...	...	62 12 0	62 12 0	0 9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,236 5 6	59 1 3

* Includes Rs. 15 on account of allowance for dearness of provisions.

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

G

Statement showing the details of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Zhob Levy Corps Excluded Local Fund for the year 1899-1900.

Heads of Receipt.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks.	Heads of Payment.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
Government Fund.					*Government Fund.*				
Sub-Head Fines . .	......				Sub-Head Fines . .	......			
" Estate of Deceased Officers .	383	11	9		" Estate of Deceased Officers.	417	12	0	
Total Government Fund	383	11	9		Total Government Fund	417	12	0	
Private Fund.					*Private Fund.*				
Sub-Head Amanat Khatta .	7,084	0	0		Sub-Head Amanat Khatta	3,699	0	0	
" Chanda . .	12,117	5	4		" Chanda . .	17,539	0	3	
" Forage . .	614	8	5		" Forage . .	413	11	1	
" Musketry .	446	5	6		" Musketry .	496	9	0	
" Hospital . .	349	8	9		" Hospital . .	215	8	9	
" Clothing and Equipment.	20,688	10	2		" Clothing and Equipment.	21,505	4	6	
" Store . .	32,456	5	5		" Store . .	24,251	1	3	
" Transport Chanda.	6,330	1	0		" Transport Chanda.	8,081	8	7	
" Regimental .	6,036	15	11		" Regimental .	6,727	0	9	
" Treasury Deposit	30	0	0		" Treasury Deposit	222	8	0	
" Advance . .	71,340	9	4		" Advance . .	70,200	10	9	
Total Private Fund .	1,57,494	5	10		Total Private Fund .	1,53,351	14	11	
Total Receipts .	1,57,878	1	7		Total Payment .	1,53,769	10	11	
Opening balance .	22,302	8	8		Closing Balance .	26,410	15	4	
GRAND TOTAL .	1,80,180	10	3		GRAND TOTAL .	1,80,180	10	3	

	R	a.	p.
Private	25,812	9	6
Government	708	5	10
	26,410	15	4

H

Statement showing the income, expenditure and balances of all the Excluded Local Funds in the Zhob district for the year 1899-1900.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance of the year. R	a.	p.	Income of the year. R	a.	p.	Total. R	a.	p.	Expenditure of the year. R	a.	p.	Closing balance. R	a.	p.
Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	1,866	11	8	31,338	14	6	33,205	10	2	28,819	4	6	4,386	5	8
Loralai Town Fund . .	1,536	9	4	10,303	9	4	11,840	2	8	11,118	5	6	721	13	2
Zhob Police Fund . .	6,319	7	0	7,717	12	2	14,037	3	2	6,134	6	3	7,902	12	11
Zhob Levy Corps Fund .	22,302	8	8	1,57,878	1	7	1,80,180	10	3	1,53,769	10	11	26,410	15	4
Total .	32,025	4	8	2,07,238	5	7	2,39,263	10	3	1,99,841	11	2	39,421	15	1

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

I

Return of schools and education in the Zhob District for the year 1899-1900.

Name and place of school.	Class of school.	Number of pupils in the school at the close of the year.								Income of schools.				Cost of school.
		Christians.	Sikhs.	Hindus.	Indian Mahomedans.	Local Pathans.	Baluchis.	Afghans.	Total.	Contribution of Local Funds.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Revenues.	Realized by fees and subscriptions.	Total.	
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Fort Sandeman	Upper Primary Anglo-Vernacular School.	...	1	11	9	4	...	5	30	238 9 3	100 0 0	14 1 0	352 10 3	352 10 3
Loralai	Primary	...	3	9	11	3	6	4	36	269 1 0	100 0 0	16 10 0	385 11 0	385 11 0
Killa Saifulla	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	Loralai Town Fund. 67 13 0	804 0 0	......	871 13 0	432 0 0
Hindubagh	Do.	...	...	3	1	6	...	...	10					439 13 0
Girls' School, Fort Sandeman	Upper Primary	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	22	240 0 0	......	250 8 0	490 8 0	491 0 9
Total		...	11	38	21	16	6	9	101	815 7 3	1,004 0 0	281 3 0	2,100 10 3	2,101 3 0

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*

Political Agent in Zhob.

J

Statement showing the total strength, establishment, excess and deficiency of the Zhob Levy Corps Cavalry and Infantry on 31st March 1900.

Cavalry.

Particulars.	Ressaldar-Major.	Ressaldar.	Ressaidars.	Jemadars, 1st class.	Ditto, 2nd class.	Kote-Duffedars.	Duffedars, 1st class.	Ditto, 2nd class.	Sowars. Lance Duffedars.	Sowars. Sowars.	Salutri.	Total.
1st Squadron . .	1	...	1	...	2	1	4	4	8	76	...	97
2nd Ditto . . .	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	4	8	76	1	97
3rd Ditto . . .	...	...	1	...	2	1	4	4	8	80	1	101
4th Ditto . . .	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	4	8	93	...	113
Total strength . .	1	1	3	4	4	4	16	16	32	325	2	408
Total Establishment .	1	1	3	4	4	4	16	16	32	340	2	423
Excess . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deficient . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15

Infantry.

Particulars.	Subedar-Major.	Subedars.	Jemadars.	Kot-Havildars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Sepoys. Lance Naiks.	Sepoys. Sepoys.	Total.
1st Company . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	8	89	109
2nd Ditto . . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	9	90	111
3rd Ditto . . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	8	78	98
4th Ditto . . .	...	1	1	1	4	5	9	95	116
Total strength . .	...	4	4	4	16	20	34	352	434
Total Establishment .	1	4	4	4	16	20	32	340	421
Excess . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	13 excess
Deficient . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*

Political Agent in Zhob.

K

Statement showing the distribution of the Zhob Levy Corps on 31st March 1900.

Posts, etc.	Native Officers.	Mounted.	Foot.	Total.	Remarks.
Fort Sandeman	7	66	148	221	
Gul Kach	...	55	...	55	
Girdao	...	1	37	38	
Chachobai	...	5	19	24	
Hussein Nika	1	5	27	33	
Moghalkot	...	32	...	32	
Safi Towers	...	16	...	16	
Kamardin Karez	1	...	38	39	
Tirkhawar	1	...	60	61	
Keshatu	...	...	25	25	
Gustoi	1	20	2	23	
Loi Band	1	...	19	20	
Hindubagh	1	33	...	34	
Kuch Bina	1	34	1	36	
Ghuzloonawar	...	...	10	10	
Discharged and Deceased	...	5	6	11	
Corps escort duty	...	3	1	4	
M. W. Department escort	...	...	7	7	
On furlough and leave	2	33	20	55	
Absent without leave	...	...	3	3	
Prisoners	...	...	2	2	
Quetta (Viceregal Darbar)	5	87	...	92	
In Hospital at Mirali Khel	...	...	1	1	
Total strength on 31st March 1900	21	395	426	842	

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*

Political Agent in Zhob.

L

Statement showing the quarterly Imports into and Exports from the Zhob District viâ the Dhana pass for the year 1899-1900.

Imports.	Quantity.	Exports.	Quantity.
ARTICLES.	Mds.	ARTICLES.	Mds.
Gram	13,392	Tobacco	340
Atta	7,580	Assafœtida	341
Piece goods	3,032	Pomegranates	90
Indian corn	2,064	Apples	5
Jagri or Gur	1,026	Postins	13
Lime	380	Kishmish	230
Oil, country	45	Wool	388
Bajra	128	Pishtachio	8
Barley	1,306	Almonds	1,090
Ghi	65	Zirrin	14
Tobacco	27	Figs	60
Tea	5	Hides and skins	177
Potatoes	144	Furniture	10
Garlic	5	Nails	5
Soap, country	58	Apricots	80
Postins	12	Majith	240
Chilgoza	...	Gunny bags	25
Dall	306	Ghi	4
Indigo	15		
Woollen or hair ropes	57		
Wool	50		
Oil cake	49		
Paper	5		
Kachaloo	8		
Alkali	45		
Kikar bark	59		
Matches	40		
Rice	1,034		
Kerosine oil	348		
Cabbage	5		
Iron	35		
Iron nails	30		
Mangoes	10		
Deodar wood	350		
Cotton	5		
" seed	15		
Sugar	272		
Onions	73		
Wheat	1,975		
Flour of gram	20		
Salt	15		
Turmeric	10		
Miscellaneous	88		
China ware	130		
Jowar	709		
Fruits	25		
Muskmelon seed	10		
Chillies	15		
Shoes	10		

F. MACDONALD, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Zhob.

APPENDIX V.

Administration Report of the Kalat Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—ADMINISTRATION STAFF.

Captain S. G. Knox, I.S.C., held charge of the Political Agency throughout the year.

Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah, Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat held charge of his appointment throughout the year.

Dewan Udho Dass held charge of the office of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan in the Bolan Pass throughout the year.

Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, continued in the post of Nazim of Mekran during the year under report.

II.—CHANGES IN THE AGENCY.

There were no changes in the Agency during the year under report.

III.—REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The total receipts during the year under report according to the revised estimates were expected to amount to R12,803-3-11, but they actually amounted to R14,362-15-6 as against R13,503-11 in the last year. Thus there was an increase of R859-4-6 over the actuals of last year and R1,559-11-7 over the revised estimates. The total expenditure during the year was estimated at R1,55,872-10-10, but it amounted to R1,57,350-2-10, showing an increase of R1,477-8 over the estimates and a saving of R2,265-15-6 as compared with the actuals of last year (R1,59,616-2-4). The increase or decrease under the several heads is explained below :—

A.—RECEIPTS.

I.—Land Revenue.

The total receipt during the year under report amounted to R4,333-15-7 against an estimate of R2,600-9-6, showing an increase of R1,733-6-1. This is made up as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
1. Increase in fluctuating collections	1,104	8	10
2. Increase in miscellaneous record fund fees	152	13	3
3. Royalty on coal	476	0	0
TOTAL	1,733	6	1

The large increase of R1,104-8-10 falling under head "Fluctuating collections" is due to the fact that—

(1) a sum of R365-10-6 on account of arrears of the past year was realized and credited into the Treasury during the year under report,

(2) a sum of R312-12-6 on account of the Rindli lands, which was formerly credited to the Bolan Bazar Fund, was this year credited to the Provincial Revenues under the instructions of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, and

(3) the rest of the increase under this head is due to the high rates of grain and bhusa at which the Government share of grain and bhusa was sold, owing to the scarcity prevailing in the country this year.

An increase of R152-13-3 under "Miscellaneous." This amount represents the record fund fees credited into the Treasury in the month of January 1900. The total income under the head "Royalty on coal" was estimated at R600, while it actually amounted to R1,076, thus showing an increase of R476. There was a considerable increase in the quantity of coal exported from Mach during the year.

III.—Salt.

The income under this head was estimated at R10. The actuals amounted to R44-10, showing an increase of R34-10 over revised estimates. The importation of Sindhi salt into the pass this year was more than usual.

IV.—Stamps.

There is a decrease of R211-2 in actuals as compared with the revised figures R970. The reason is a decrease in the number of civil suits instituted in the Bolan Pass.

V.—Excise.

The receipts under this head were estimated at R4,331, while the actuals came to R4,351, thus showing a small increase of R20, which calls for no explanation.

VIII.—Assessed Taxes.

The deductions from this source were estimated at R507-8. The actual income during the year amounted to R453-6, or R54-2 below the estimates.

X.—Registration.

The receipts under this head came to R6 against the revised budget estimate of R10, or showing a falling off of R4.

XVI-A.—Law and Justice.

The actual receipts during the year amounted to R269-6-2 against the budget estimates of R3,450, thus showing a deficit of R3,180-9-10. The principal deficit in actual receipts as compared with estimates occurred under the head "Miscellaneous." Under the orders of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, a sum of R2,885-3 was to be drawn from the Bolan Bazar Excluded Local Fund and credited to the Provincial Revenue under the head "Miscellaneous." The provision was erroneously made in the revised budget under this head, while the amount should have been credited under the head "XXV—Miscellaneous," where it was afterwards actually credited.

The rest of the decrease chiefly falls under "Fees, fines and forfeitures."

XVII.—Police.

The total income under this head amounted to R288-15 against the revised figures of R200-4, thus showing an increase of R88-11 under the sub-head of cattle pound receipts.

XXII.—Superannuation.

The receipts under this head were estimated at R713-2-5, but the actuals show an increase of R169-6-1, which is due to the fact that a sum of R147-6-1 was credited by Khan Bahadur Mir Shams Shah on account of increase in the contribution towards his pension from 14th January 1898 to 31st December 1899.

A sum of R20, being the pension contribution of Munshi Badri Narain for March and April 1897, was also credited in this head during the year under report.

XXV.—Miscellaneous.

This head shows an increase of R2,963-8-3 in actuals as compared with the revised estimates of R10-12. The increase of R2,885-3 has already been explained under XVI-A—Law and Justice—Courts of Law. The further increase of R78-5-3 falls under head "Sale-proceeds of old stores and materials," and is due to some old materials of the office of the Native Assistant, Bolan, having been sold and the sale-proceeds credited under this head during the year.

B.—EXPENDITURE.

6.—Stamps.

The expenditure under this head was estimated to amount to R17, while it actually amounted to R12-10-9, thus showing a saving of R4-5-3. The expenditure under this head depends on the sale of stamps, and as the sale of stamps during the year under report was less than was expected, hence the decrease in the amount of discount paid.

12.—Registration.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to R3-12, showing a decrease of R1-4 as compared with the revised estimates. The trifling decrease in this head calls for no remark.

19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

The expenditure during the year came to R9,093-3-4 against the budget estimates of R9,070. The decrease is trifling and calls for no remark.

19-B.—Law and Justice.

The expenditure under this head was estimated to be R230 only, while it amounted to R288-3-4, or R58-3-4 over the estimates. The increase is due to the fact that no allotment was granted to the Native Assistant, Bolan, under the sub-head "Lock-ups," and this unavoidable expenditure was met from 19-A.—Law and Justice.

20.—Police.

Under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General, a sum of R500 was paid during the year as a reward for the capture of Hassan, Nechari, a proclaimed offender in Baluchistan, while no such expenditure was anticipated at the time the revised estimates were drawn up.

25.—Political.

The total expenditure and disbursements under this head amounted to R87,642-14-2 against the revised estimates of R86,330-10-10, or R1,312-3-4 over the estimates. Petty increases and decreases occurred under the various sub-heads, but the chief increases and decreases are these:—

	R	a.	p.
Increase under "Charges on North-Western Frontier Levies"	1,811	1	0
Decrease under "Contingencies"	441	5	1
	1,369	11	11

The increase of R1,811-1 under "Charges on North-Western Frontier Levies" includes a sum of R1,761-5-11 on account of the cost of temporary thanas established on the flight of Sirdar Yar Muhammad Khan, Kurd, debited to this head during the last year.

Saving of R441-5-1 in the contingent charges is due to the fact that the expenses incurred on this account during the month of March 1900 could not be drawn during that month, and the charge has therefore been debited to the current year's allotment.

32.—Miscellaneous.

A sum of R100 was provided in the revised budget estimates for year under report for unforeseen charges, but no charges have actually been met during the year from this head, thus showing the full amount of R100 in savings.

45.—Civil Works.

The actual expenditure under this head came to R809-7-3 as against the estimate of R1,120, or R310-8-9 below the estimates. This decrease is made up as follows:—

	R	a.	p.
Decrease under "Civil Buildings"	380	0	0
Decrease under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements"	120	0	0
Increase under "Staging Bungalows"	189	7	3
	310	8	9

The decrease of R380 under "Civil Buildings" is due to the whole sum of R500 allotted for petty constructions and repairs in the budget estimates not having been spent in full during the year under report.

The saving of R120 under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" is explained below:—

Under the Revenue Commissioner's order, this sum was provided in the estimates for last year to meet the cost of repairs to the water pipe at Mach belonging to the Railway Department, which supplies water to the Mach Bazar people, but no expenditure having been incurred during the year on this account, the amount originally budgeted for remained in saving.

The increase of R189-7-3 in the charge for "Staging Bungalows" and encamping grounds includes a sum of R174-10 on account of cost of some furniture and utensils purchased for the Dâk Bungalows in the Bolan pass.

Appendix A shows the land revenue collected both in cash and kind during the year under report.

The expenditure under Imperial for 1899-1900 amounted to R1,41,794-13-11 as against R1,29,919-0-2 in the last year, thus showing an increase of R11,875-13-9. The increase

is chiefly due to a sum of ₨7,000, the pension of Sirdar Sir Naoroz Khan Naushirwani, K.C.I.E., from February 1898 to March 1899, having been drawn during the year.

BOLAN BAZAR FUND.

The opening balance credit of this Fund on the 1st April 1899 was ₨4,659-12-4, and the total receipts during the year amounted to ₨747-6-4, making a total of ₨5,407-2-8. The total expenditure during the year amounted to ₨2,856-6-1, thus leaving a balance of ₨2,550-12-7 at the close of the year. Last year the receipts and expenditure of the Fund amounted to ₨2,618-9-7 and ₨7,098-15-1 respectively, thus showing a decrease of ₨1,871-3-3 and ₨4,242-9 respectively this year. There was an excess of ₨2,108-15-9 in the expenditure over the receipts. The reasons for the excess are briefly explained below:—

Under the Revenue Commissioner's order, a sum of ₨2,009-12-4 was transferred to the Provincial Revenues from the balance of this Fund during the year.

2. A sum of ₨150 was also contributed from the Fund towards the Sibi and Quetta Horse Shows during the year under report.

A further sum of ₨65-12-4 was contributed from the Fund towards the Plague Prevention Fund.

The collection of octroi in the Bolan Pass, which formed the greater part of the income of this Fund, was abolished with effect from 1st April 1899, and in its place a shop and house tax substituted, the proceeds of which amounted to ₨229-11 during the past year. According to the new administration of the Fund enforced during the year under report, both receipts and expenditure of the Fund have been greatly reduced.

REGISTRATION.

The statement marked B, which is herewith attached, shows the receipts and expenditure of the Bolan Registration Department during the year under report. Three compulsory and one optional documents were registered. The total receipts amounted to ₨6, out of which ₨3-12 was paid on account of remuneration to the Sub-Registrar and Copyist.

RECORD FEES.

The income from this source during the year amounted to ₨9-11-9, while the expenditure was ₨34-3-9, thus showing an excess of ₨24-8 over the receipts.

JUDICIAL.

Appendix C shows the judicial work done by the Courts in Kalat District during the year under report.

JIRGAS.

Appendix D shows the number of cases tried by Jirgas. The total number of cases decided was 867.

PUBLIC WORKS.

A new rest-house was built at Kanak.

HORSE-BREEDING OPERATIONS.

Seventeen stallions were stationed in this district during the year under report. A sum of ₨4,968-0-9 was spent on the feed and keep of the above stallions during the year under report.

POLICE.

The police force in the Bolan Pass remained under the control of District Superintendent, Police, Quetta-Pishin, as in past years.

POST OFFICES.

A combined post and telegraph office was opened at Panjpai. A telegraph line has been extended to Panjpai from Mastung.

The Nushki mail arrangements were revised and the mail now goes to Nushki every other day instead of bi-weekly as heretofore.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

No survey was made in this district during the year.

TRIBAL.

Keshingi post was transferred to the Political Assistant, Chageh, from 1st January 1900. There were a few petty changes in the levies of the district during the year, chiefly in the direction of reducing the number of foreigners who had found employment in the Bolan Pass Levies and replacing them by men of the country. No extra charge was laid on Government. The payment of Syud Mir Behar Shah's monthly allowance was transferred to this district from the Quetta Levies.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

By order of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, the survey of the Kirta lands in the Bolan Pass was made in order to settle the claims of the tribes in possession of the lands. The work was commenced on 20th January 1899 and was finished in February of the same year.

REVENUES—MINERALS.

From the coal export returns of Mach appears that 57,148 maunds 26 seers of coal and 31,818 maunds 6 seers of coal-dust were exported to Sibi and Quetta from the Mach coal mines during the year under report.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the people in the district was good. Cholera broke out in Mekran and ravaged the country from the sea coast to Mashkai and the whole of Mekran. It first broke out in Gwadur, and, rapidly spreading along the coast line to Pasni and Ormara, advanced to Kej and was thence imported into Kolwa and Punjgoor. The first report of the outbreak was made on the 6th August 1899. The Nazim pronounced Mekran free of the disease in December 1899. There was no cattle disease in the district, but numbers of sheep and goats were lost owing to the scarcity of fodder, as no rain to speak of fell before December.

POLITICAL.

Affairs in Kalat itself were quiet during the year. His Highness Mir Mahmood Khan did not leave his capital.

Two deaths occurred among the principal Sirdars of this district during the year under report. Sirdar Allahyar Khan, Rustomzai, died at Sibi on the night of 1st March 1900. Sirdar Umar Khan, Moosiani, died in Sind during the last week of March.

Some additions have to be made to the list of Baluch refugees in Afghanistan. Pir Muhammad, Langav, nephew of Sirdar Basool Baksh, fled to Afghanistan during the month of September 1899. No act of open hostility towards Government marked his departure, but, before finally leaving the country, he raided some Langavs, his enemies, carrying off a flock of about 300 sheep and goats.

On the 25th August 1899, Sommalari Mengals from the Bolan pass, headed by one Kamalan, a man of no importance, and aided by other scoundrels from this district and from Quetta-Pishin and Shorawak, attacked the Brewery, killing and wounding about twenty-five men. It is understood that Kamalan was aggrieved because he considered that his pay from the Bolan services was not sufficient, and that he chose this method of convincing Government of his importance.

After committing this outrage, Kamalan went across the border to Afghanistan.

So far as is known, none of the offenders have returned to this district. With this exception, affairs in Kalat, the Sarawan hills and the Kachhi have been exceptionally quiet this year.

No refugees of any importance returned from Afghanistan to this district during the year under report.

During the Political Agent's tour in the Jhallawan hills four Sirdars endeavoured to give trouble.

One man, Mir Ali Murad, Sommalari, was an old offender and had been giving trouble for a considerable period. He was accused of three murders and of a number of thefts and had two or three times refused to attend the Political Agent's camp, though summoned to do so. It was necessary to make an example of him. On the 25th October, his village of Toba in the Gidar valley was surrounded before daybreak and looted, and the property found in it was sold by auction. Mir Ali Murad and the young Sommalari Sirdar Bhai Khan were not at home, but shortly afterwards they were brought before the Political Agent through the good offices of Mir Mehrulla Khan, Raisani, Nazim of Mekran, and Sirdar Mohim Khan, Gurgnari. They made their submission.

This example speedily convinced the other three mal-contents Sirdars Shakar Khan, Mengal, Pahar Khan, Sassoli, and Mazar Khan, Bajoi, that opposition was of no avail. They attended the Political Agent's campat Khozdar on the 18th November, and the causes of their discontent were enquired into and settled.

With one exception, which will be alluded to hereafter, affairs in Mekran were undisturbed, and Mir Mehrulla Khan's administration of that province appears to be very successful.

The one exception was the case of Mir Sher Muhammad, Gitchki, who has frequently given trouble before.

An important case is pending between the last-named chief and Mir Abdul Karim, Gitchki. The case is one of disputed succession to the property of the late sister of Mir Abdul Karim, Gitchki, who was the wife of Mir Sher Muhammad, Gitchki.

When the Political Agent and the Nazim of Mekran met at Gajar in the Mashkai valley, the parties to the dispute signed an agreement by which the case was to be submitted to the Moulvi of Hammayun in Sind for a decision by Muhammadan Law. Mir Sher Muhammad, however, instead of taking steps to prosecute his claim in a proper manner, waited until the Political Agent had left Mashkai, and then fled to his own village. He commenced rebuilding the fort at Nasirabad and proceeded to defy the Nazim of Mekran. Mir Mehrulla Khan, with commendable promptitude, immediately gathered a country lashkar together and speedily brought Mir Sher Muhammad to his senses.

Fourteen of Sher Muhammad's men were killed and wounded, while the loss on the Nazim's side was only one man killed. Sher Muhammad then submitted.

The Panjgoor Gitchki Sirdar, Abdulla, was formally recognized at the Sibi Darbar this year as Sirdar, and has been entrusted with the care of his estates.

S. G. KNOX, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

A

Statement showing the Land Revenue Collections in kind and in cash in the Bolan Pass District during 1899-1900.

No.	Articles etc.	Kirta. Quantity.	Kirta. Rate at which sold.	Kirta. Amount.	Kirta. Total amount.	Rindali. Quantity.	Rindali. Rate at which sold.	Rindali. Amount.	Rindali. Total amount.	Total receipts of Kirta and Rindali.
		Mds. s. ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*Mds. s. ch.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a p.*	*R a. p.*
	COLLECTIONS IN KIND.									
1	Wheat	374 22 12	2 13 0	1,053 7 7		42 30 0	2 13 0	120 3 9		
2	Bhusa	15 32 10	1 0 0	15 13 2		14 15 0	0 6 0	5 6 3		
	Do.	358 23 10	0 12 6	280 2 4		11 20 0	0 8 0	5 12 0		
	Do.	......	......	......		11 38 0	0 14 0	10 7 6		
	Do.	......	......	......		4 37 0	1 8 0	9 4 0		
3	Rice	8 21 8	1 14 0	16 7 8						
4	Barley	0 13 8	2 13 0	0 15 3						
5	Jowari	262 24 0	2 15 0	771 6 2		9 26 0	2 15 0	28 5 6		
6	Karbi	......	......	......		14 20 0	0 7 0	6 5 6		
	Do.	......	......	...		11 20 0	0 8 0	5 12 0		
7	Til	10 18 14	4 14 0	51 1 0	2,189 5 2	......	......	......	191 8 6	2,380 13 8
	COLLECTIONS IN CASH.									
8	Khasil	......	......	62 13 6		......	......	5 12 6		
9	Palezat	......	......	49 5 0		......	......	5 0 0		
10	Green moth	......	......	13 8 6						
11	Vegetables	......	......	1 12 0						
12	Green barley	......	......	0 11 6						
13	Grass	......	......	......		......	......	1 8 0		
14	Fruits	......	......	......		......	......	2 10 0		
15	Amount realized by giving a piece of land on contract at Rindali	......	......	......		......	......	20 0 0		
	Miscellaneous	......	......	30 13 11		......	......	85 12 0		
17	Karbi	......	......	85 0 0						
18	Green Karbi	......	......	11 4 0	255 4 5	......	......	0 9 6	121 4 0	376 8 5
	TOTAL OF THE YEAR 1899-1900	......	...	......	2,444 9 7	......	......	......	312 12 6	2,757 6 1
19	Add the arrears of 1898-99—									
	Bhusa	...	......	0 0 6						
	Jowari	189 13 0	1 9 6	301 12 0						
	Til	0 24 0	8 13 8	2 5 0						
	Karbi	120 5 0	0 8 0	60 1 0						
	Do.	6 0 0	0 4 0	1 8 0	365 10 6	......	......	......	......	365 10 6
	GRAND TOTAL	......	......	......	2,810 4 1	......	......	......	312 12 6	3,123 0 7

S. G. KNOX, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Kalat.

B

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Registration Department in the Bolan Sub-District during the year 1899-1900.

Office.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.				REMARKS.
	Registration fees and fines.	Copying-fee.	Total.	Remuneration to Registering officers.	Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.		R a.	
Bolan Sub-Registrar .	4 8	1 8	6 0	3 0	0 12	...	3 12	Three compulsory and one optional documents were registered during the year.

C

Statement of the Judicial works of the Officers in the Bolan Sub-Division for the year 1899-1900.

OFFICERS.	CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF.		Execution of decree cases.	TOTAL.	CRIMINAL TRIALS DISPOSED OF		TOTAL.	Miscellaneous revenue cases.	GRAND TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL OF 1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Original.	Appellate.			Original.	Appellate.					
1. District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, Kalat and Bolan.	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	4	
2. Native Assistant, Bolan.	94	...	50	144	33	...	33	...	...	177	
TOTAL	94	...	50	144	36	1	37	...	...	181	

S. G. KNOX, *Captain,*

Political Agent, Kalat.

D

Statement showing the Number and Classification of Political Cases in the Kalat District tried by Jirgas during 1899-1900.

Name of Jirga Sittings.	Local cases.									Inter-Provincial Cases between Baluchistan, Sindh and Punjab.			Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Adultery with murder.	Land Revenue.	Betrothal and other cases connected with marriages.	Cattle lifting.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	With Sind.	With Punjab.	Total.		
Local Jirga	47	102	5	11	151	5	60	475	856	...	...	...	856	
Fort Munro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Quetta	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	
Sibi	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	
Total	49	105	6	11	153	6	60	477	867	...	...	...	867	

S. G. KNOX, *Captain*,

Political Agent, Kalat.

APPENDIX VI.

Administration Report of the Southern Baluchistan Agency for the year 1899-1900.

I.—PERSONNEL.

1. The charge of the Southern Baluchistan Agency was held by the following officers:—

Captain H. L. Showers, I.S.C., till the 2nd April 1899, when he was transferred to the Thal Chotiali Agency.

Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C., from the 3rd to 12th April 1899.

Major P. J. Melvill, I.S.C., from the 13th April to 27th May 1899, when he was appointed Resident in Turkish Arabia.

Captain A. McConaghey, I.S.C., from the 28th May to 13th July 1899, in addition to his own duties as Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Captain M. A. Tighe, I.S.C., remained in charge for the remainder of the year.

II.—THE LIMITS OF THE AGENCY.

2. The limits of the Agency remained unchanged—

(a) The Las Bela State.

(b) The Las Bela Frontier Levies and the Levy Tracts.

(c) The Niabat and Tahsil of Nasirabad.

3. With reference to (b), I think it would be more correct to merely state "the Levy Tracts"; the Las Bela Frontier Levies are *ipso facto* within the Las Bela State.

The Khedrani levies are within the Southern Baluchistan Agency for convenience of control. The country they inhabit is presumably Kalat territory.

III.—MOVEMENTS OF THE POLITICAL AGENT.

4. On the 4th April 1899 and the 4th June Captain McConaghey proceeded to Jacobabad to enquire into complaints made by Zamindars of the Khan's lands. On the first occasion he remained there for one day and on the second for three days.

5. On the 15th and 26th August 1899 Captain Tighe proceeded to Hab on inspection duty, returning the same day. On the latter occasion he accompanied Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon.

6. On the 3rd October 1899 he proceeded to Las Bela in connection with the Runja's refusal to pay "phor," returning to head-quarters on the 25th of the month.

7. On the 19th November 1899 he proceeded to Kashmore in Sind in connection with a land dispute near the Leni tower on the Sind-Punjab-Baluchistan border, to hold a joint enquiry with the Deputy Commissioners of Dera Ghazi Khan and Thal Chotiali. He returned to Jacobabad at the close of the enquiry on the 6th December 1899. He remained at Jacobabad until the 1st March 1900, making occasional tours into the district including a visit to Sibi in February for the Shahi Jirga. He returned to Karachi on the 1st March, and on the 22nd March he proceeded to Uthal in Las Bela in connection with the famine-stricken people, who had threatened to plunder the town. He returned to head-quarters on the 26th of the month.

IV.—LAS BELA STATE.

8. Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmed Yar Khan continued as Wazir throughout the year excepting a period of three months from the 17th December 1899 to 16th March 1900, when he was on privilege leave. Munshi Gul Mahomed Khan, Inspector of Police, in Zhob, officiated as Wazir during this period.

9. The relations of the Jam with the Wazir were most cordial, the Jam supporting and co-operating with the Wazir in the administration of the State. His attitude towards the British Government is loyal. This was manifested by his loyal offer to place a sum of Rs. 10,000 at the disposal of Government in connection with the war in South Africa. General Wylie, Officiating Agent to the Governor General, visited Karachi in November 1899,

when the leading motbirs of the Runja tribe were invited to meet him, and expressed themselves contented and having no complaints to make against the settlement of their case in connection with the "phor" taxation. The Jam's health has been fairly good. In the beginning of September 1899. his younger son (Shahzada Mir Mahomed Khan) began to suffer from kidney disease which caused much anxiety in the Jam's household. The sick child was taken to Delhi for medical treatment by a native *hakim* in February 1900 and remained there for about three weeks. The Wazir and 33 followers accompanied him.

10. The case relating to "phor" taxation of the Runja tribe, which was pending for a long time, was settled in a darbar held by the Political Agent in October 1899. The headmen of all the branches of the Runja tribe were present and unanimously agreed to pay the "phor" tax by four instalments. Some 300 famine-stricken people of the Jamote and Shahook tribes inhabiting the hills near Uthal threatened to plunder the town. On being given food-grains, they returned to their homes, but the principal leaders were temporarily detained. The Political Agent proceeded to Uthal to see for himself the state of the people and the country. Arrangements were made for relief of the distressed and destitute people pending their emigration to other parts.

11. Every endeavour was made to give relief to the distressed people by offering them labour on the Karachi-Las Bela road and inducing them to go abroad in search of livelihood, but with no success. The people of the hilly tracts have no inclination to support themselves by labour. Nearly 7,000 maunds of jowari and moong grain have already been given to zamindars on loan by the State and steps are being taken to send out grain for distribution to the distressed people at Uthal and Kanraj, where the scarcity is greater and poople are dying of starvation. About 50 maunds of grain have been sent out for distribution to the people of the Levy Tracts. Owing to the continued absence of rain and consequent scarcity of fodder for cattle, agriculture during the year has been very poor, and the prospects of the year 1900-1901 are still poorer in view of the present state of affairs. Practically there has been no rain in Las Bela during the year.

12. Two or three showers that fell were hardly enough to wet the surface of the soil, and consequently the area under cultivation has been much less than last year. Such lands in the northern part of the State that are irrigated by the Purali stream were sown, but did not get a sufficient supply of water from the stream. The southern part of the State from Uthal and Leari to the river is entirely dependent on rain, and consequently these lands are lying uncultivated.

13. Jowari, the common staple food of the country, was selling at 7 to 8 seers to the rupee, whereas it was at 18 to 20 seers at the commencement of the year. Hundreds of zemindars and cultivators have adandoned their homes and moved to Sind with their cattle. Those who have not gone, have been selling their animals and jewels at very low prices in order to subsist. Thousands of cattle, camels and sheep have died for want of fodder and water. The mortality is roughly calculated to be 80 per cent.

14. The prospects of the ensuing year are very discouraging at present. The outturn of mustard, the staple crop, and that of the "rabi" crops of jowari and moong are very poor indeed.

15. The people suffering under the calamities induced by plague and famine did not, as usual, resort to the Courts. Consequently the income of fines and court-fee stamps has been R4,000 and R1,000, compared with R7,600 and R2,322 respectively of the year preceding.

16. The number of cases disposed of by the Wazir and the subordinate Courts during the year is given below:—

Civil cases	207
Criminal cases	286
Revenue	258
TOTAL	751

Besides these, many cases are pending in the Wazir's court owing to the parties concerned having gone to Sind in consequence of famine and drought.

17. There has been one murder and two cases of suicide during the year. The victim in the murder case is believed to have been killed by one of his comrades with whom he was travelling to his native country in Makran.

18. The public health was endangered by the appearance of plague in Karachi in the beginning of the year. Notwithstanding all precautions, inspection and segregation arrangements at Hab and other stations on the Karachi-Bela road, three deaths from imported cases occurred in the State. An epidemic of cholera broke out in Karachi and was imported into Las

Bela by a gang of Las Bela people who evaded the inspection camp at Hab Nadi towards the end of May 1899. The disease spread through the southern part of the State as far as Sheh in a virulent type and continued till the end of July. Again, it made its appearance at Ormara in the beginning of October and continued for about a couple of months. It is supposed to have been imported from Gwadur. Measles also appeared at Ormara, and cases are still occurring. The following cases and deaths have been recorded during the year :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Cholera	935	603
Measles	150	50

19. The financial condition of the State is necessarily not so satisfactory as it ought to be owing to the various reasons described above. The following figures are extracted from the Wazir's budget :—

	R a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1899	96,697 0
Receipts during 1899-1900	2,72,396 3 11
Government pro. notes	80,000 0 0
Loans and advances due on 1st April 1899	30,095 9 5
TOTAL	4,79,188 13 10
Expenditure during 1899 1900	1,97,322 3 2
Liabilities	1,591 15 6
	1,98,914 2 8
Balance in hand on the 1st April 1900	2,80,274 11 2
TOTAL	4,79,188 13 10

The receipts fell short of the estimates by R20,057 and the expenditure exceeded by R2,480-11-2. The decrease in receipts was attributable to continued drought, effect of plague in Karachi and prevalence of cholera in the State. The increase in expenditure was owing to unforeseen expenditure that was incurred.

20. On the whole, the Las Bela State has suffered severely from cholera, famine, drought and from the effects of plague in Karachi.

21. The boundary disputes mentioned in the last year's report still remain unsettled. Owing to the famine, it was impossible to proceed to the scene of the disputes, as there was no fodder for transport animals, and the people concerned had left for the same reason.

22. The rest-house at Hab Chowki has been completed, and another is under construction at Uthal.

23. The dispensary at Las Bela has hitherto been in charge of a Military Hospital Assistant. As there were frequent changes among these Hospital Assistants, a change of system has been made and a pensioned Hospital Assistant has been placed in charge of the dispensary. The Hospital Assistant now pensioned, who was in charge during Jam Ali Khan's reign, has been appointed.

24. Lala Janji Ram continued as Tahsildar in Las Bela throughout the year.

25. There was no change in the Las Bela Military Police Corps which was maintained throughout the year at a strength of 150.

26. Jam Mir Khan's widow, Murteza Begum, continues to live in Karachi as heretofore.

27. Mir Mukbul Khan and Mir Ayub Khan, sons of Jam Mir Khan, are still studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore, while Mir Yakub Khan, their eldest brother, resides with his mother at Karachi. Negotiations for a marriage between Mir Yakub Khan and a daughter of Sirdar Sir Nowroz Khan, of Kharan, are still continuing, and it is expected the marriage will take place shortly. The Mirs at College are reported to be doing well.

V.—THE LAS BELA FRONTIER LEVIES AND LEVY TRACTS.

28. The work done by levies was not satisfactory during the year under report. Many cases of thefts were reported to have occurred in Sind, the culprits being men from the Levy tracts. These men are said to have escaped across the border, but cannot be traced in the Levy tracts.

29. Rasaldar Saleh Mahomed, of Dureji, and Jamadar Nur Mahomed, of Hinidan thana, have been suspended for misconduct and intriguing against Dad Mahomed Sirdar of the Chuta

tribe. Owing to drought, there is great scarcity of food-grains and fodder, and the famine is severe. Most of the population have gone into Sind to escape starvation, and measures have been adopted for the relief of sufferers.

30. The case pending between the Mingals and Chhuttas regarding the Saruna valley remains unsettled.

VI.—THE NIABAT TAHSIL AT NASIRABAD.

31. Mulla Gaus Baksh remained as His Highness the Khan's Naib throughout the year.

There was no change in the administration, and the Niabat is still subject to the dual control noticed in the previous year's reports.

32. The Leni land dispute is still under reference. The charge of the Tahsil was held by Munshi Amar Singh throughout the year.

33. The area under cultivation during the past two years was (1898-99) 80,974 acres and (1899-1900) 87,080 acres respectively.

The assessments on account of water rate and cess for the last two years have been as shown below :—

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.
	R	R
Water rate at 1 rupee per acre	80,974	87,081
Water cess at ½ anna per acre	2,530	2,721
TOTAL .	83,504	89,802

Compared with last year, the cultivation and assessment shows an increase of 6,106 acres and R6,107 respectively.

The collection on account of water rate and cess including the arrears for the past years amounted respectively to R94,066 and R2,729.

34. It was mentioned in last year's report that applications for remissions on the *rabi* crops of 1898-99 were under consideration. Remissions to the extent of R349-7-0 were allowed on the crops, and a sum of R784 was allowed as remission on the kharif crops of 1899-1900. A further sum of R50 has been remitted on account of arrears of past years.

35. The question of remission on rabi crops of the year is under consideration.

36. It was mentioned in the last year's report that a project for the remodelling of the Desert Canal had gone through the Bombay Government and was probably under the consideration of the Government of India. Work on the construction of two new branch canals has already commenced, but the Political Agent is not yet officially aware as to what the project is and how far it will benefit the zemindars of the Kalat lands.

VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

37. There being a recrudescence of plague in Karachi, the same precautionary measures as were taken the year before were again adopted by establishing inspection and segregation camps at the principal stages on the main road from Karachi to Bela as well as on the Sind-Kalat frontier. The services of a Hospital Assistant have been obtained, and he has been placed in charge of the camp at Hab Chowki. Trade was seriously affected, and the epidemic has had an injurious effect on the revenue of the Las Bela State.

KARACHI;
The 9th May 1900.

M. A. TIGHE, *Captain,*
Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

APPENDIX VII.

Administration Report of the Chagai Political Assistancy for the year 1899-1900.

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

STAFF.

1. Captain F. C. Webb-Ware held charge of the Chagai Political Assistancy throughout the year under report.

2. In the course of the year Government sanctioned an Assistant District Superintendent of Police for Chagai. The first incumbent in this post, Mr. Ralph Wood, held charge of his appointment from 21st December 1899 to the end of the year.

3. Under an amicable arrangement entered into with His Highness the Khan, the Nushki District was taken over from Kalat; the Kalat State receiving in lieu a quit rent of R9,000 per annum. To administer Nushki, a Tahsil was sanctioned and placed in charge of a Tahsildar on a monthly salary of R200. Mohamad Yusif Khan, Sarishtedar, Political Agent's Office, Zhob, was selected to fill this post and transferred to Nushki.

II.—REVENUE AND CROPS.

4. The revenue realized from Nushki from the date Nushki was taken over from His Highness the Khan up to the end of the year amounted in all to but R1,068-11-3, divided as follows :—

	R	a.	p.
I.—Land Revenue	782	6	3
V.—Excise	187	8	0
XVI.—A-Law and Justice	98	13	0

The smallness of this sum is accounted for partially by revenue operations being inaugurated too late in the year to be of any practical use and partially by the scantiness of the rainfall which characterized the preceding winter.

5. The Chagai District has hitherto not been assessed to revenue under orders of Government.

III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

6. A list showing the number of Political cases decided by the Quetta Shahi Jirgas and the Local Jirgas is attached and marked Appendix A. In this statement are entered all the cases in which both parties belonged to the district, and also the cases in which one of the parties belonged to an adjoining district.

7. The total number of cases decided during the year under report amounted to 151 as against 104 for the previous year : thus showing an increase of 47.

8. The number of cases decided by the Nushki Tahsildar amounted to 149.

IV.—POLICE.

9. Contemporary with the establishment of a Tahsil in Nushki, a small police force consisting of—

1 Deputy Inspector, 2nd grade,
1 Sergeant, 2nd grade,
9 Constables,
3 Sowars,

was posted to Nushki. Experience has shown that the present police force is inadequate, and its increase is a question that needs consideration. The conduct of the police during the year has been quite satisfactory.

V.—HOSPITAL.

10. A dispensary was opened in Nushki on the 4th February 1900 and placed in charge of Niamatullah, Hospital Assistant. The dispensary was only opened in February, yet the hospital books already show a daily attendance of 32·70 persons.

11. It is satisfactory to note that patients are coming freely from so far afield as the Registan and the valley of the Helmand to take advantage of the medical treatment which the Nushki Dispensary now offers them.

VI.—TRIBAL.

12. The Nushki and Chagai Districts Levy services were reorganized on the 1st December 1899, and additions were made, involving a net increase in expenditure of R490 per mensem. The service has benefitted greatly by these additions, and its efficiency has been much increased.

VII.—FORESTS.

13. There are no reserved forests either in the Nushki or Chagai Districts. The question of reserving part of the Kaisar forest and forming it into a nursery for young trees is under consideration.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

14. There is no school supported by Government in the Chagai Assistancy.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

15. The following buildings were taken in hand and finished during the year under report:—

(a) NUSHKI.

(a) The Nushki Dispensary, which includes a small building set apart for the use of female in-patients and quarters for the Hospital Assistant in charge and his family.

(b) A Sub-Treasury.

(c) Havalat with guard-room and magazine attached.

(d) A bungalow for the Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Chagai, consisting of six rooms.

The Kishingi Chappar Khana, on which work was started towards the close of the year, was only partially completed. The delay in finishing this post was due to the severity of the winter. The Chappar Khana is now rapidly approaching completion.

(b) CARAVAN ROUTE.

Such sarais and thanas as were under construction at the close of the year 1898-99 were completed during the year under report. A strong thana was built at Killa Robat and chowkis at Chah Muhamad Raza and Kirtaka. Further accommodation was provided at Amir Chah, and the old thana was much improved and strengthened. A commodious fortified thana is under construction at Saindak. Levy quarters were erected at Makak Karez Sahib Chah Duzghi Kundi, Tratoh and Karodak. A small fortified post was built at Mashki Chah and further travellers' sarais at Dalbandin and Nushki, where the sarai accommodation was found to be deficient. The Chah Sandan chowki was improved and strengthened. Lastly, levy accommodation was built at Girdi Chah, midway between Warmal, in inhabited Seistan, and Killa Robat.

16. Much attention was devoted to that most important subject, the water-supply along the caravan route. Further wells were dug at Kashingi, Mall, Kuchaki Chah, Padag, Yadgar Chah, Karodak, Merui, Chah Sandan, Mashki Chah, Sahib Chah, Saindak, Kirtaka, Chah Muhamad Raza, and, wherever the depths of the wells rendered it necessary, wells have been fitted with windlasses and buckets for drawing water. To water animals, iron watering troughs have been provided on every stage where they were needed.

X.—POST OFFICE.

17. Three additional post offices were opened in the Chagai Political Assistancy during the year under review, *viz.*, at Merui, Amir Chah and Killa Robat.

18. The weekly dâk which has run uninterruptedly throughout the year from Nushki to Seistan was made a bi-weekly service with effect from the 1st January 1900.

19. The postal service between Nasratabad and Meshed is receiving attention. The question of opening a post office in Seistan is under the consideration of the British Consul in Seistan.

XI.—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

20. No survey was made in this Assistancy during the year.

XII.—IRRIGATION.

21. Babu Atma Ram's (in charge of Peshin Irrigation Works) scheme for bringing the Nushki dâk lands under regular cultivation by means of a small bund has received the personal attention of the Revenue Commissioner, who in the autumn proceeded to the dâk to enquire into the matter. It is understood that the Revenue Commissioner was favourably impressed by the feasibility of the scheme.

22. The number of small zamandari bunds thrown across the Lora river was increased from two to five. It is confidently anticipated that this increase in the number of the bunds will add materially to the prosperity of the district.

XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

23. During the year under report there was an absence of anything in the form of epidemic disease in the Chagai Political Assistancy, and the general health was good throughout the year.

24. Towards the close of the year the sanitation of the Nushki Bazar received careful attention. This is a matter of considerable importance in view of the steady growth in the size of the bazar.

25. Plague in Karachi continued, as in the year 1898-1899, to exercise an adverse influence on Persian trade to India *viâ* the Nushki route.

XIV.—TAKAVI ADVANCES.

26. A sum of R2,000 was advanced to cultivators of lands during the year under report; of this R1,200 was advanced under the Land Improvement Act and R800 under the Agriculturist Loan Act. This is the first occasion on which advances of this nature have been made to the zamindars of the district.

XV.—POLITICAL.

The noteworthy political events of the year are as follows:—

27. The long-standing feud between the Jamaldini and Badini branches of the Rakhshani tribes of Nushki, a feud which commenced upwards of 75 years ago and has been pursued with great rancour ever since causing much bloodshed, was satisfactorily adjusted by the Political Assistant, and Rahim Khan, the son of Sardar Alam Khan, was permitted to return to Nushki.

28. Early in May 1899 Mahmud Mengal, Chief of the Tarasezai branch of the trans-frontier Mengals, accompanied by a large following of Barech and others, crossed the Nushki-Shorawak frontier near Partos Nawar and marched to Chandan Khan Bund. Mahmud Khan gave out that he had received instructions to destroy a small chowki which was being built by the Political Assistant at Amirzai ka Bund, for the protection of the Nushki-Registan frontier, but if he really received orders to this effect, a matter open to considerable doubt, he did not attempt to put them into execution, and on receiving information that the Nushki levies were advancing to attack him, he fled precipitately back to Shorawak. There is ground for supposing that Mahmud Khan's action is to be attributed to false reports having reached Kandahar to the effect that the Political Assistant was encroaching on Afghan territory.

29. Towards the middle of May 1899, a body of trans-frontier Mengals raided across the dâk, immediately east of the Chagai Hamun, and captured 60 camels. As the Western Registan trans-frontier tribes acknowledge no authority but that of their own chiefs, an appeal was useless, so a return raid was made resulting in the capture of 120 camels. This quickly brought the Registan Mengals to their senses, and on an adequate punishment being inflicted, the incident closed.

30. During the year under note only one Damani raid into British territory was recorded. This change in the attitude of such inveterate raiders as the Damani cannot but be considered satisfactory. It is to be attributed to the meeting which took place early in the spring at Mirjawa on the Persian frontier, between the Damani Sardar Jahind and the Political Assistant. The raid just alluded to was committed prior to this meeting.

31. In March 1900 a band of raiders, all well known frontier bad characters, attacked a flock of Mengal sheep near Nushki and carried them off to the hills close by. On information reaching Nushki, the Tahsildar sent a party of Rustomzai Levies in pursuit. The Levies ran the raiders to ground in the hills. After a smart little fight, the raiders took to flight, but not before they had lost three men killed, and their leader, a noted dakait, named Ali Jan, made prisoner. The property raided was all recovered intact. The gallantry displayed on this occasion by the Nushki Levies merits special commendation.

32. On 22nd September 1899, a band of raiders numbering some 50 persons attacked a Seistani caravan which was passing through Chah Sandan on its return journey to Seistan, but the Merui thana sowars came to the rescue, dispersed the attacking party and made two arrests.

33. It is satisfactory to be able to report that the year's record shows that crime of a serious nature is steadily on the decrease both in the Chagai and Western Sinjerani Districts.

34. The frequent representations which have been made to Sir Nauroz Khan from time to time on the subject of raiding from the Kharan side of the frontier have not been without their effect, and although the state of this frontier is still far from satisfactory, yet the decrease in the number of outrages is noticeable.

35. General Wylie, Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, paid Nushki a brief visit in October 1899, and was accorded a warm greeting. Before leaving Nushki he received the several Sardars and Motbirs of the district in darbar and presented khilats to those whose services rendered them deserving of this honour. The Nushki trading community took the opportunity of presenting the Agent to the Governor General with an illuminated address in which they expressed their pleasure in welcoming him to Nushki, thanked him for all the benefits which they had received from Government, and prayed that certain concessions, which they named in detail, might be made them. This is the first occasion on which an Agent to the Governor-General has visited Nushki. The concessions for which the trading community of Nushki pressed are all receiving careful attention.

XVI.—TRADE.

36. The trade returns for the year under report show an increase in value of trade through Nushki to the amount of R507,329-8-6, an increase which testifies to the steady growth in the popularity of the new route. The trade returns for the year amount to R12,35,411-15-9 as against R7,28,082-7-3 for the year 1898-99. It is to be remembered that the figures quoted include all trade which passes through Nushki. The annual returns would have reached a still higher figure had it not been for a diminution in the Garmsel trade, the result of the raiding which always goes on beyond the frontier in Afghan Registan.

37. An analysis of the year's export and import trade is attached and marked Appendix B.

38. A batch of forty remounts from Mashed reached Quetta in time for the annual horse show. Colonel Queripel, Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, inspected the horses on their arrival in Quetta and expressed himself favourably impressed with their quality. The remounts realized an average of R340, a price which will tend greatly to encourage the trade.

39. Towards the close of the year the trade route west of Nushki was much improved by being diverted from the north to the south of the Koh-i-Sultan range of mountains. The advantages claimed for the present route are that—

(a) All belts of moving sands are avoided.

(b) Both grazing and water are plentiful on the new alignment.

(c) The gradients throughout are easy.

(d) This new route is 32 miles shorter than the old one.

40. It had been the intention of the Political Assistant to march down the Perso-Baluch frontier as far as the Hamun Mashkel and return thence to Nushki *viâ* Merui and Chagai; but on reaching Saindak on 16th March, he found it necessary to modify this programme to enable him to meet Major C. Trench, who was then on his way to Seistan to take up his appointment as Consul there. The distance covered by the Political Assistant in the course of his winter tour amounted to 1,536 miles.

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain*,
Political Assistant, Chagai.

A

Statement showing the number and classification of the Political cases in the Nushki, Chagai and Western Sinjerani Districts tried by the Quetta, Sibi Shahi Jirgas and local Jirgas during the year 1898-99.

	Murder.	Robbery.	Adultery.	Marriage cases.	Cattle stealing.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Nushki.							
Political Assistant, Chagai .	1	3	1	...	6	53	64
Chagai.							
Do. do.	1	6	...	...	13	12	32
Western Sinjerani.							
Do. do.	...	5	1	...	22	27	55
					Total	...	151

B

Analysis of trade through Nushki for months 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Months.	Imports, Amount. R	a.	p.	Exports, Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks.
1899.							
April	2,619	0	0	9,730	0	0	
May	20,927	0	0	57,982	0	0	
June	10,382	0	0	24,683	8	0	
July	37,718	0	0	15,404	14	0	
August	26,133	8	0	22,145	0	0	
September	65,012	12	0	22,043	4	0	
October	58,972	4	0	43,408	0	0	
November	43,715	12	0	73,763	8	0	
December	82,324	2	0	55,439	0	0	
1900.							
January	2,78,167	0	0	87,982	8	0	
February	17,030	0	0	33,819	8	0	
March	39,017	13	9	1,06,991	10	0	
Total .	6,82,019	3	9	5,53,392	12	0	12,35,411 15 9

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*

Political Assistant, Chagai.

C

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article EXPORTED FROM *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900.*

—		Articles.	Quetta. Weight.	Quetta. No.	Quetta. Value.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. Weight.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. No.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. Value.	Karachi. Weight.	Karachi. No.	Karachi. Value.	Total. Weight.	Total. No.	Total. Value.
			Mds. srs.		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
April 1899														
	* 8	Cotton, Manufactured— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	...	...	......	20 0	...	1,200 0 0	32 0	...	1,530 0 0	52 0	...	2,730 0 0
	22	Metals, and Manufactures of Metals— 4.—Specie	...	...	7,000 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	7,000 0 0
		Total	...	...	7,000 0 0	20 0	...	1,200 0 0	32 0	...	1,530 0 0	52 0	...	9,730 0 0
May 1899														
	1	Animals living (for sale)— 4.—Other kinds, Camels	...	319	16,850 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	... ..	...	319	16,850 0 0
	8	Cotton, Manufactured— 2.—Twist and yarn (Indian)	...	...	......	130 0	...	6,110 0 0	202 0	...	11,554 0 0	332 0	...	17,664 0 0
	10	Dyeing Materials— 1.—Indigo	185 0	...	14,800 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	185 0	...	14,800 0 0
	23	Oils	...	...	... ..	22 0	...	176 0 0	...	...	......	22 0	...	176 0 0
	30	Silk— 1.—Raw	...	...	......	0 10	...	60 0 0	...	...	......	0 10	...	60 0 0
	33	Sugar— 1.—Refined	35 0	...	166 0 0	...	...	......	27 0	...	216 0 0	27 0	...	216 0 0
		2.—Unrefined	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	35 0	...	166 0 0
	34	Tea— 1.—Indian	161 0	...	8,050 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	161 0	...	8,050 0 0
		Total	381 0	319	39,866 0 0	152 10	...	6,346 0 0	229 0	...	11,770 0 0	762 10	319	57,982 0 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

—	Articles.	Quetta. Weight.	No.	Value.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. Weight.	No.	Value.	Karachi. Weight.	No.	Value.	Total. Weight.	No.	Value.
June 1899		Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.
8	Cotton, Manufactured— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	70 0	...	3,440 0 0	219 0	...	13,646 0 0	117 20	...	6,494 0 0	406 20	...	23,580 0 0
14	Grain and Pulse— 5.—Rice, unhusked	...	...	......	14 0	...	54 0 0	...	...	......	14 0	...	54 0 0
26	Provisions— 2.—Other kinds	...	...	......	5 0	...	70 0 0	25 0	...	411 0 0	30 0	...	481 0 0
33	Sugar— 1.—Refined	25 0	...	279 0 0	5 0	...	55 0 0	...	...	......	30 0	...	334 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	28 0	...	112 0 0	...	...	......	15 0	...	75 0 0	33 0	...	187 0 0
35	Tobacco	10 0	...	47 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	10 0	...	47 8 0
	Total	133 0	...	3,878 8 0	243 0	...	13,825 0 0	157 20	...	6,980 0 0	523 20	...	24,683 8 0
July 1899													
1	Animals living (for sale)— 4.—Other kinds, Camels	...	19	1,800 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	19	1,800 0 0
8	Cotton— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	5 0	...	200 0 0	148 0	...	9,567 0 0	...	...	......	153 0	...	9,767 0 0
9	Drugs and Medicines— 5.—Other kinds	3 0	...	600 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	3 0	...	600 0 0
10	Dyeing Materials— 1.—Indigo	45 0	...	2,700 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	45 0	...	2,700 0 0
26	Provisions— 2.—Other kinds	...	...	......	14 0	...	225 0 0	...	...	......	14 0	...	225 0 0
33	Sugar— 1.—Refined	...	...	......	3 0	...	31 14 0	...	...	......	3 0	...	31 14 0
	2.—Unrefined	22 0	...	110 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	22 0	...	110 0 0
35	Tobacco	41 0	...	147 0 0	6 0	...	24 0 0	...	...	......	47 0	...	171 0 0
	Total	116 0	19	5,557 0 0	171 0	...	9,847 14 0	...	...	......	287 0	19	15,404 14 0
August 1899													
8	Cotton— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	...	20	100 0 0	68 0	...	4,159 0 0	187 0	...	10,701 0 0	255 0	20	14,960 0 0
10	Dyeing Materials— 1.—Indigo	45 0	...	2,925 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	45 0	...	2,925 0 0
14	Grain and Pulse— 5.—Rice, unhusked	12 0	...	48 0 0	12 0	...	42 0 0	...	...	......	24 0	...	90 0 0

	16	HIDES AND SKINS— 2.—Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	5 0	...	700 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	5 0	...	700 0 0
	19	LEATHER— 2.—Manufactured	...	...	......	2 0	...	200 0 0	3 0	...	220 0 0	5 0	...	420 0 0
	22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS— 4.—Specie	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	2,153 0 0	...	...	2,153 0 0
	26	PROVISIONS— 2.—Other kinds	...	...	......	...	...	......	82 0	...	761 0 0	82 0	...	761 0 0
	33	SUGAR— 2.—Unrefined	8 0	...	36 0 0	...	...	......	20 0	...	100 0 0	28 0	...	136 0 0
		TOTAL	70 0	20	3,809 0 0	82 0	...	4,401 0 0	292 0	...	13,935 0 0	444 0	20	22,145 0 0
September 1899	8	COTTON— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	13 0	...	750 0 0	153 0	...	9,370 0 0	163 20	...	11,011 0 0	329 20	...	21,131 0 0
	10	DYEING MATERIALS— 4.—Turmeric	...	...	......	2 0	...	54 0 0	...	...	......	2 0	...	54 0 0
	14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 5.—Rice, unhusked	3 0	...	15 0 0	5 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	......	8 0	...	35 0 0
	23	OILS—	...	...	......	...	...	......	1 0	...	8 0 0	1 0	...	8 0 0
		1.—Petroleum	8 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	8 0	...	80 0 0
	26	PROVISIONS— 2.—Other kinds	...	...	......	10 20	...	195 0 0	...	...	......	10 20	...	195 0 0
	31	SPICES, OTHER KINDS	...	...	......	1 0	...	27 0 0	...	...	......	1 0	...	27 0 0
	33	SUGAR— 1.—Refined	6 0	...	60 0 0	3 20	...	35 0 0	19 0	...	218 0 0	28 20	...	313 0 0
		2.—Unrefined	34 0	...	136 0 0	4 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	......	38 0	...	156 0 0
	34	TEA— 1.—Indian	...	...	......	...	...	......	0 29½	...	44 4 0	0 29½	...	44 4 0
		TOTAL	64 0	...	1,041 0 0	179 0	...	9,721 0 0	184 9½	...	11,281 4 0	427 9½	...	22,043 4 0
October 1899	8	COTTON— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	288 0	...	17,000 0 0	286 20	...	10,378 0 0	235 20	...	15,240 0 0	810 0	...	42,618 0 0
	10	DYEING MATERIALS— 1.—Indigo	4 0	...	200 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	4 0	...	200 0 0
	14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 2.—Gram and pulse	1 20	...	7 8 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	1 20	...	7 8 0
		5.—Rice, unhusked	16 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	16 0	...	80 0 0
	23	OILS BITTER	15 20	...	155 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	15 20	...	155 0 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

	Articles.	Quetta. Weight.	Quetta. No.	Quetta. Value.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. Weight.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. No.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. Value.	Karachi. Weight.	Karachi. No.	Karachi. Value.	Total. Weight.	Total. No.	Total. Value.
Oct. 1899—*contd.*		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
*26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	17 20	...	194 8 0	...	...	......	4 0	...	48 0 0	21 20	...	242 8 0
33	SUGAR—												
	1.—Refined	6 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	......	1 0	...	10 0 0	7 0	...	70 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	7 0	...	35 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	7 0	...	35 0 0
	TOTAL	355 20	...	17,732 0 0	286 20	...	10,378 0 0	240 20	...	15,298 0 0	882 20	...	43,408 0 0
November 1899													
8	COTTON—												
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	395 0	...	13,000 0 0	362 20	...	25,640 0 0	568 0	...	34,151 12 0	1,325 20	...	72,791 12 0
10	DYEING MATERIALS—												
	1.—Indigo	4 0	...	273 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	4 0	...	273 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	2.—Gram and pulse—	1 0	...	5 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	1 0	...	5 0 0
	5.—Rice, unhusked—	3 0	...	15 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	3 0	...	15 0 0
23	OILS—												
	1.—Petroleum	...	...	......	5 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	......	5 0	...	60 0 0
	2.—Other kinds, bitter	...	...	......	...	...	......	2 0	...	18 0 0	2 0	...	18 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	2.—Other kinds	2 0	...	14 0 0	12 0	...	125 0 0	...	...	......	14 0	...	139 0 0
31	SPICES—												
	Other kinds	...	...	......	4 20	...	80 4 0	...	...	......	4 20	...	80 4 0
33	SUGAR—												
	1.—Refined	22 20	...	226 8 0	8 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	......	30 20	...	306 8 0
	2.—Unrefined	15 0	...	75 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	15 0	...	75 0 0
	TOTAL	442 20	...	13,608 8 0	392 0	...	25,985 4 0	570 0	...	34,169 12 0	1,404 20	...	73,763 8 0
December 1899													
8	COTTON—												
	3.—Piece-goods (European)	713 0	...	22,025 7 0	...	...	......	468 20	...	25,774 0 0	1,181 20	...	47,799 0 0
10	DYEING MATERIALS—												
	1.—Indigo	...	...	......	...	...	......	85 0	...	5,950 0 0	85 0	...	5,950 0 0
	4.—Turmeric	5 0	...	50 0 0	...	...	......	2 20	...	30 0 0	7 20	...	80 0 0
	5.—Other kinds	...	...	......	...	...	......	5 0	...	125 0 0	5 0	...	125 0 0

	14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 5.—Rice, unhusked	5 0	...	35 0 0	2 20	...	15 0 0	...	...	......	7 20	...	50 0 0
	19	LEATHER— 2.—Manufactured	5 0	...	250 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	5 0	...	250 0 0
	23	OILS— 2.—Other kinds	22 0	...	241 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	22 0	...	241 0 0
	31	SPICES— Other kinds	2 0	...	16 0 0	9 20	...	237 0 0	10 0	...	182 0 0	21 20	...	435 0 0
	33	SUGAR— 1.—Refined	32 0	...	325 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	32 0	...	325 0 0
		2.—Unrefined	8 0	...	44 0 0	...	...	......	4 0	...	20 0 0	12 0	...	64 0 0
	35	WOOD— 1.—Timber	...	30	120 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	30	120 0 0
		TOTAL	792 0	30	23,106 7 0	12 0	...	252 0 0	575 0	...	32,081 0 0	1,379 0	30	55,439 0 0
January 1900	8	COTTON, MANUFACTURED— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	391 0	...	56,880 0 0	60 0	...	3,690 0 0	238 0	...	10,855 0 0	689 0	...	71,425 0 0
	10	DYEING MATERIALS— 1.—Indigo	170 0	...	15,300 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	170 0	...	15,300 0 0
	23	OILS	75 0	...	750 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	75 0	...	750 0 0
	31	SPICES, OTHER KINDS	2 20	...	67 8 0	5 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	......	7 20	...	167 8 0
	33	SUGAR— 1.—Refined	20 0	...	200 0 0	...	...	......	10 0	...	100 0 0	30 0	...	300 0 0
		2.—Unrefined	8 0	...	40 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	8 0	...	40 0 0
		TOTAL	666 20	...	73,237 8 0	65 0	...	3,790 0 0	248 0	...	10,955 0 0	979 20	...	87,982 8 0
February 1900	1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)— 1.—Horses, ponies, mules and camels	...	14	840 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	14	840 0 0
	8	COTTON, MANUFACTURED— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	...	...	......	5 0	...	350 0 0	456 0	...	31,630 0 0	461 0	...	31,980 0 0
	9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES— 3.—Intoxicating drugs (other than opium).	8 0	...	320 0 0	0 2	...	75 0 0	...	...	......	8 2	...	395 0 0
	13	FRUITS AND NUTS— 1.—Cocoanuts	...	...	......	...	...	......	2 0	...	20 0 0	2 0	...	20 0 0
	14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 2.—Gram and pulse	2 0	...	8 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	2 0	...	8 0 0
		5.—Rice, unhusked	9 0	...	36 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	9 0	...	36 0 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article EXPORTED FROM Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900—concluded.

—	ARTICLES.	Quetta. Weight.	Quetta. No.	Quetta. Value.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. Weight.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. No.	Sukkur and Shikarpur. Value.	Karachi. Weight.	Karachi. No.	Karachi. Value.	Total. Weight.	Total. No.	Total. Value.
		Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.
Feb. 1900—contd.													
* 22	Metals and Manufactures of Metals— 2.—Iron	...	...	......	9 0	...	90 0 0	...	...	......	9 0	...	90 0 0
23	Oils—	3 0	...	30 0 0	12 0	...	144 0 0	...	...	......	15 0	...	174 0 0
	1.—Petroleum	2 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	2 0	...	20 0 0
24	Opium	...	...	......	0 2½	...	25 0 0	...	...	......	0 2½	...	25 0 0
31	Spices, other kinds	...	...	......	2 0	...	43 0 0	3 0	...	96 0 0	5 0	...	139 0 0
33	Sugar— 1.—Refined	...	...	......	...	...	......	5 0	...	55 0 0	5 0	...	55 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	...	...	......	7 20	...	37 8 0	...	...	......	7 20	...	37 8 0
	Total	24 0	14	1,254 0 0	35 24½	...	764 8 0	466 0	...	31,801 0 0	525 24½	14	33,819 8 0
March 1900													
1	Animals, living (for sale)— 1.—Horses, ponies, mules and camels	...	117	4,965 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	117	4,965 0 0
5	Chinese and Japanese-ware cup	...	...	......	...	...	......	4 0	...	250 0 0	4 0	...	250 0 0
8	Cotton, manufactured— 3.—Piece-goods (European)	...	...	......	70 0	...	5,545 0 0	270 20	...	20,420 2 0	340 20	...	25,965 2 0
9	Drugs and Medicines— 2.—Other sorts not intoxicating	100 0	...	3,000 0 0	155 0	...	1,056 8 0	...	...	......	255 0	...	4,056 8 0
10	Dyeing Materials— 1.—Indigo	593 0	...	47,440 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	593 0	...	47,440 0 0
14	Grain and Pulse— 5.—Rice, unhusked	...	...	......	10 0	...	40 0 0	...	...	......	10 0	...	40 0 0
19	Leather— 2.—Manufactured	12 0	...	1,400 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	12 0	...	1,400 0 0

22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—												
	2.—Iron horse-shoes	...	...	......	12 0	...	60 0 0	...	...	......	12 0	...	60 0 0
	4.—Specie	...	...	20,000 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	20,000 0 0
23	OILS	2 0	...	24 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	2 0	...	24 0 0
31	SPICES, OTHER KINDS	......	...	......	8 20	...	270 0 0	44 20	...	808 0 0	53 0	...	1,078 0 0
33	SUGAR—												
	1.—Refined	22 0	...	220 0 0	...	...	......	12 20	...	125 0 0	34 20	...	345 0 0
	2.—Unrefined	5 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	5 0	...	20 0 0
34	TEA—												
	1.—Indian	24 0	...	1,248 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	24 0	...	1,248 0 0
38	ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—												
	2.—Manufactured paper	...	...	......	10 0	...	100 0 0	...	...	......	10 0	...	100 0 0
	TOTAL	758 0	117	78,317 0 0	265 20	...	7,071 8 0	331 20	...	21,603 2 0	1,355 0	117	1,06,991 10 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain,*

Political Assistant, Chagai.

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Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article IMPORTED INTO *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900.*

—	ARTICLES.	Kalat, Chagai and Kharan.			Afghanistan.			Persia.			TOTAL.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
April 1899		*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
* 14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	......	33 0	...	66 0 0	...	...	......	33 0	...	66 0 0
22	METALS, AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—												
	4.—Specie	...	...	......	...	...	2,000 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	2,000 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	...	...	......	7 0	...	203 0 0	...	...	......	7 0	...	203 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	...	...	......	35 0	...	350 0 0	...	...	......	35 0	...	350 0 0
	TOTAL .	...	...	......	75 0	...	2,619 0 0	...	...	......	75 0	...	2,619 0 0
May 1899													
1	ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)—												
	2.—Cattle	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	27	600 0 0	...	27	600 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	......	754 0	...	1,508 0 0	90 0	...	225 0 0	844 0	...	1,733 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	41 0	...	1,198 0 0	43 0	...	1,254 0 0	10 0	...	300 0 0	94 0	...	2,752 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	303 0	...	3,636 0 0	478 0	...	5,436 0 0	356 0	...	6,770 0 0	1,137 0	...	15,842 0 0
	TOTAL .	344 0	...	4,834 0 0	1,275 0	...	8,198 0 0	456 0	27	7,895 0 0	2,075 0	27	20,927 0 0
June 1899													
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	......	2,494 0	...	4,988 0 0	...	...	......	2,494 0	...	4,988 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	15 0	...	450 0 0	46 0	...	1,380 0 0	...	...	......	61 0	...	1,830 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	168 0	...	1,628 0 0	176 0	...	1,936 0 0	...	...	......	344 0	...	3,564 0 0
	TOTAL .	183 0	...	2,078 0 0	2,716 0	...	8,304 0 0	...	...	......	2,899 0	...	10,382 0 0

July 1899												
13 FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS— 2.—*All other kinds*	100 0	...	400 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	100 0	...	400 0 0
14 GRAIN AND PULSE—												
1.—Gram and pulse	10 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	10 0	...	20 0 0
2.—Wheat	10 0	...	20 0 0	6,852 0	...	13,704 0 0	...	...	......	6,862 0	...	13,724 0 0
26 PROVISIONS— 3.—Ghee	40 0	...	1,184 0 0	8 0	...	240 0 0	...	...	......	48 0	...	1,424 0 0
30 SILK— 1.—Manufactured	...	...	......	...	...	......	42 0	...	14,000 0 0	42 0	...	14,000 0 0
37 WOOL— 1.—Raw	170 0	...	1,700 0 0	645 0	...	6,450 0 0	...	...	......	815 0	...	8,150 0 0
TOTAL	330 0	...	3,324 0 0	7,505 0	...	20,394 0 0	42 0	...	14,000 0 0	7,877 0	...	37,718 0 0
August 1899												
1 ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)— 1.—Horses, ponies and mules donkeys	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	11	150 0 0	...	11	150 0 0
8 COTTON— 4.—Piece-goods	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	9	18 0 0	...	9	18 0 0
13 FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS— 2.—All other kinds	930 0	...	4,650 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	930 0	...	4,650 0 0
14 GRAIN AND PULSE—												
1.—Wheat	...	...	......	91 0	...	187 8 0	...	...	......	91 0	...	187 8 0
2.—Gram and pulse	...	...	......	8,168 0	...	16,336 0 0	...	...	......	8,168 0	...	16,336 0 0
6.—Other rain crops	...	...	......	300 0	...	600 0 0	...	...	......	300 0	...	600 0 0
16 HIDES AND SKINS— 3.—Bones	...	...	......	2,200 0	...	2,200 0 0	...	...	......	2,200 0	...	2,200 0 0
26 PROVISIONS— 3.—Ghee	5 0	...	160 0 0	15 0	...	480 0 0	0 16	...	12 0 0	20 16	...	652 0 0
30 SILK— 2.—Manufactured	...	23 yds.	25 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	23 yds.	25 0 0
37 WOOL—												
1.—Raw	30 0	...	300 0 0	99 0	...	990 0 0	...	...	......	129 0	...	1,290 0 0
2.—Manufactured (Piece-goods)	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	2	25 0 0	...	2	25 0 0
TOTAL	965 0	23 yds.	5,135 0 0	10,873 0	...	20,793 8 0	0 16	22	205 0 0	11,838 16	No. 22 yds. 23	26,133 8 0
September 1899												
1 ANIMALS, LIVING (for sale)—												
1.—Horses, ponies, and mules	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	39	15,000 0 0	...	39	15,000 0 0
3.—Sheep and goats	...	...	......	...	80	320 0 0	...	...	......	...	80	320 0 0
13 FRUITS AND NUTS— 2.—All other kinds	...	...	......	...	...	......	2,010 0	...	9,400 0 0	2,010 0	...	9,400 0 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article IMPORTED INTO *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900*—continued.

	Articles.	Kalat, Chagai and Kharan. Weight.	No.	Value.	Afghanistan. Weight.	No.	Value.	Persia. Weight.	No.	Value.	Total. Weight.	No.	Value.
		Mds. srs.		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*	*Mds. srs.*		*R a. p.*
September 1899—*contd.*													
#14	Grain and Pulse—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	......	1,535 0	...	3,453 12 0	...	...	......	1,535 0	...	3,453 12 0
	2.—Gram and pulse	...	...	......	309 0	...	1,236 0 0	...	...	......	309 0	...	1,236 0 0
26	Provisions—												
	1.—Ghee	...	...	......	586 0	...	17,009 0 0	...	...	......	586 0	...	17,009 0 0
	2.—Other kinds	...	...	......	115 0	...	920 0 0	...	...	......	115 0	...	920 0 0
30	Silk—												
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	......	...	...	......	35 0	...	8,200 0 0	35 0	...	8,200 0 0
37	Wool—												
	1.—Raw	2 0	...	24 0 0	45 0	...	450 0 0	...	...	......	47 0	...	474 0 0
38	All other articles of Merchandise—												
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	9,000	9,000 0 0	...	9,000	9,000 0 0
	Total	2 0	...	24 0 0	2,590 0	80	23,388 12 0	2,045 0	9,039	41,600 0 0	4,637 0	9,119	65,012 12 0
October 1899													
1	Animals, living (for sale)—												
	1.—Horses, ponies, and mules	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	3	450 0 0	...	3	450 0 0
9	Drugs and Medicines—												
	1.—Asafœtida	...	...	......	...	...	......	44 10½	...	3,541 0 0	44 10½	...	3,541 0 0
13	Fruits and Nuts—												
	2.—All other kinds	2,191 0	...	10,726 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	2,191 0	...	10,726 0 0
14	Grain and Pulse—												
	1.—Wheat	210 0	...	472 8 0	1,180 0	...	2,654 4 0	140 0	...	315 0 0	1,530 0	...	3,441 12 0
	2.—Gram and pulse	...	...	......	35 0	...	160 0 0	...	...	......	35 0	...	160 0 0
22	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—												
	4.—Specie	...	...	......	...	...	800 0 0	...	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	10,800 0 0
26	Provisions—												
	1.—Ghee	...	...	......	182 20	...	5,292 8 0	750 0	...	21,310 0 0	932 20	...	26,602 8 0
	2.—Other kinds	...	...	......	74 20	...	596 0 0	...	...	......	74 20	...	596 0 0
37	Wool—												
	1.—Raw	5 0	...	60 0 0	40 0	...	480 0 0	220 0	...	2,115 0 0	265 0	...	2,655 0 0

	TOTAL	2,406 0	...	11,258 8 0	1,512 0	...	9,982 12 0	1,154 10½	8	37,731 0 0	5,072 10½	8	58,972 4 0
November 1899													
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—												
	1.—Asafœtida	...	...	......	...	...	......	15 18	...	1,236 0 0	15 18	...	1,236 0 0
	3.—Other sorts (not intoxicating)	...	...	......	...	...	......	12 0	...	1,800 0 0	12 0	...	1,800 0 0
13	FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS—												
	2.—All other kinds	100 0	...	500 0 0	187 0	...	1,197 0 0	25 0	...	1,400 0 0	312 0	...	3,097 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	......	100 0	...	392 8 0	...	...	......	100 0	...	392 8 0
	2.—Gram and pulse	...	...	......	852 0	...	1,983 4 0	...	...	......	852 0	...	1,983 4 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	3.—Ghee	...	...	......	62 0	...	1,798 0 0	978 0	...	28,842 0 0	1,040 0	...	30,640 0 0
	4.—Other kinds	...	...	......	17 0	...	136 0 0	...	...	......	17 0	...	136 0 0
30	SILK—												
	1.—Raw	...	...	......	...	...	......	40 0	...	1,299 0 0	40 0	...	1,299 0 0
27	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	...	...	......	131 0	...	1,572 0 0	90 0	...	1,560 0 0	221 0	...	3,132 0 0
	TOTAL	100 0	...	500 0 0	1,349 0	...	7,078 12 0	1,160 18	...	36,137 0 0	2,609 18	...	43,715 12 0
December 1899													
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—												
	1.—Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	......	15 0	...	1,200 0 0	15 0	...	1,200 0 0
	3.—Other sorts not intoxicating	...	...	...	2 20	...	40 0 0	88 0	...	1,426 10 8	90 20	...	1,466 10 8
13	FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS—												
	1.—All other kinds	140	...	560 0 0	393 0	...	1,572 0 0	849 0	...	20,400 0 0	1,382 0	...	22,532 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	...	6 20	...	15 12 0	...	...	......	6 20	...	15 12 0
	2.—Gram and pulse	190	...	475 0 0	1,860 0	...	4,649 0 0	...	...	......	2,050 0	...	5,124 0 0
	6.—Other rain crops	...	...	...	179 0	...	682 14 0	...	...	......	179 0	...	682 14 0
16	HIDES AND SKINS—												
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	...	...	...	...	...	......	10 0	...	300 0 0	10 0	...	300 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	3.—Ghee	...	...	...	485 0	...	13,980 0 0	425 0	...	12,325 0 0	910 0	...	26,305 0 0
	4.—Other kinds	15	...	120 0 0	5 0	...	30 0 0	...	...	......	20 0	...	150 0 0
30	SILK—												
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	......	35 0	...	8,560 0 0	35 0	...	8,560 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	...	...	...	213 0	...	2,616 0 0	846 0	...	12,990 0 0	1,059 0	...	15,606 0 0
	2.—Manufactured (piece goods)	...	...	...	...	...	......	5 20	...	345 13 4	5 20	...	345 13 4
	3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	1	36 0 0	...	1	36 0 0
	TOTAL	345	...	1,155 0 0	3,144 0	...	23,585 10 0	2,273 20	1	57,583 8 0	5,762 20	1	82,324 2 0

* These numbers are taken from the Standard Monthly Trade Returns.

Statement showing the Quantity and Value of each Article IMPORTED INTO *Baluchistan through Nushki during the months April 1899 to 31st March 1900*—concluded.

	ARTICLES.	Kalat, Chagai and Kharan.			Afghanistan.			Persia.			TOTAL.		
		Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.	Weight.	No.	Value.
January 1900		Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.	Mds. srs.		R a. p.
5	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, RUSSIAN CUPS	...	...	...	...	...	......	20 0	...	11,000 0 0	20 0	...	11,000 0 0
9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—												
	1.—Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	......	31 0	...	2,430 0 0	81 0	...	2,430 0 0
	2.—Other sorts (not intoxicating)	...	...	...	25 0	...	500 0 0	74 0	...	1,336 0 0	99 0	...	1,836 0 0
13	FRUIT AND NUTS—												
	2.—All other kinds	140	...	560 0 0	20 0	...	400 0 0	1,340 0	...	25,890 0 0	1,500 0	...	26,850 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	131	...	327 8 0	3,031 0	...	8,177 8 0	...	...	......	3,162 0	...	8,505 0 0
	3.—Other spring crops	...	...	...	45 0	...	160 0 0	...	...	......	45 0	...	160 0 0
16	HIDES AND SKINS—												
	2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	...	...	...	...	...	......	600 0	...	600 0 0	600 0	...	600 0 0
22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—												
	4.—Specie	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	5,500 0 0	...	...	5,500 0 0
26	PROVISIONS—												
	1.—Ghee	...	...	...	120 0	...	3,480 0 0	214 0	...	5,536 0 0	334 0	...	9,016 0 0
30	SILK—												
	2.—Manufactured	...	...	...	20 0	...	1,25,100 0 0	45 0	71	28,650 0 0	65 0	71	1,53,750 0 0
32	STONE AND MARBLE—	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	38,932 0 0	...	232	38,932 0 0
37	WOOL—												
	1.—Raw	...	...	...	35 0	...	420 0 0	1,776 0	...	14,208 0 0	1,811 0	...	14,628 0 0
	2.—Manufactured (piece goods)	...	...	...	...	...	......	43 0	...	4,960 0 0	43 0	...	4,960 0 0
	TOTAL	271	...	887 8 0	3,476 0	...	1,38,237 8 0	4.143 0	71	1,39,042 0 0	7,710 0	303	2,78,167 0 0
February 1900													
13	FRUITS AND NUTS—												
	2.—All other kinds	125 0	...	500 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	125 0	...	500 0 0
14	GRAIN AND PULSE—												
	1.—Wheat	...	...	......	360 0	...	900 0 0	...	...	......	360 0	...	900 0 0

	16	HIDES AND SKINS— 2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals, leather.	...	...	......	...	...	......	9 0	...	95 0 0	9 0	...	95 0 0
	22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS— 4.—Specie	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	4,250 0 0	...	...	4,250 0 0
	26	PROVISIONS— 1.—Ghee	...	...	......	20 0	...	580 0 0	55 0	...	1,540 0 0	75 0	...	2,120 0 0
	37	WOOL— 1.—Raw	...	...	......	15 0	...	225 0 0	30 0	...	315 0 0	45 0	...	540 0 0
		2.—Manufactured (piece goods) .	...	...	......	...	...	......	20 0	...	8,625 0 0	20 0	...	8,625 0 0
		TOTAL .	125 0	...	500 0 0	395 0	...	1,705 0 0	114 0	...	14,825 0 0	634 0	...	17,030 0 0
March 1900	9	DRUGS AND MEDICINES— 1.—Asafœtida	...	...	......	10 0	...	800 0 0	...	...	......	10 0	...	800 0 0
	13	FRUITS AND NUTS— 2.—All other kinds	960 0	...	3,840 0 0	...	...	......	...	...	......	960 0	...	3,840 0 0
	14	GRAIN AND PULSE— 1.—Wheat	...	...	......	345 0	...	862 8 0	...	...	......	345 0	...	862 8 0
	16	HIDES AND SKINS— 2.—Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals, leather.	...	...	......	4 0	...	107 0 0	...	...	......	4 0	...	107 0 0
	22	METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS— 4.—Specie	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...	12,500 0 0	...	...	12,500 0 0
	26	PROVISIONS— Ghee	...	...	......	245 0	...	7,105 0 0	45 0	...	1,305 0 0	290 0	...	8,410 0 0
	30	SILK— 2.—Manufactured . .	...	...	......	30 0	...	11,333 5 9	...	...	......	30 0	...	11,333 5 9
	37	WOOL— 1.—Raw	...	...	......	43 0	...	585 0 0	...	...	......	43 0	...	585 0 0
		2.—Manufactured (piece goods) .	...	...	......	28 0	...	580 0 0	...	...	......	28 0	...	580 0 0
		TOTAL .	960 0	...	3,840 0 0	705 0	...	21,372 13 9	45 0	...	13,805 0 0	1,710 0	...	39,017 13 9

F. WEBB-WARE, *Captain*,

Political Assistant, Chagai.

APPENDIX VIII.

Administration Report of the Public Works Department in Baluchistan for the year ending 1899-1900.

CIVIL WORKS.

The original grant for the year was R4,75,000, including a reserve of R1,16,000 which was not available for expenditure. Towards the close of the year the revised Budget Estimate of expenditure was passed by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for R3,65,000, and the whole of this amount (with the exception of R15,446, which lapsed) was expended. This lapse was chiefly due to the write-back of certain works which were undertaken in the interests of Famine Relief from the "Imperial (Special Revenues) Civil Works grant" of this Agency to the "Imperial grant" of R25,000, given by the Government of India for 33—Famine Relief which was received during the last month of the financial year.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

During the year the following Major Works were put in hand and completed:—

1. Constructing a Rest-house for Political Agent at Las Beyla with out-houses.
2. Huts for the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and Political Agent's clerks at Ziarat.
3. Record room for Political Agent's Office, Sibi.
4. Additions to the Post and Telegraph office building, Loralai.
5. Additions to Thana at Fort Sandeman.
6. Extra quarters for the Tahsil officials at Fort Sandeman and at Musa Khel.
7. Constructing new Thana for Sudar at Quetta:—The whole structure has been completed except payment for land which is to be made in 1900-1901.
8. Besides the above, the construction of levy posts and officers' rest-rooms at Girdi Talao and Kanak were taken in hand. The levy posts at both these places were completed, but the officers' rest-rooms could not be commenced owing to the inclemency of the weather towards the end of the financial year. These, however, will be completed in 1900-1901.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The following Major Works were completed during the year:—

A Caravan Serai for the accommodation of travellers at Fort Sandeman.

Sibi Rindli Road.

Rest-house at Barkhan.

Road from Kuriak to Pur.

The principal road undertaken during the year was the improvements to Chua Khel-Dhana road. The improvements are much appreciated as there is a growing traffic on this route and nearly all the supplies for Zhob are carried by it from Dera Ismail Khan; a good deal more money could, however, still be spent on this road with advantage.

Improvements were also carried out to road from Gumbuz to Kohlu and road from Kohlu to Barkhan in order to make them easier for laden camels. A bridle road was constructed from Musa Khel to Murgha and another from the same place to Khan Mahomed Kote.

A third bridle path was also completed and opened between Toi Sar and Lowara Tangi. These are merely paths and have been constructed at small expense, and yet not economically, for such roads invariably cost far more to keep in a state of repair than those on which more care in selection of route, gradients and constructions has been bestowed.

Construction of a road from Musa Khel to Drug was also commenced, and the work will be completed during 1900-1901.

These new roads, however, have done a great deal towards opening up the country, and on the southern side of the Zhob river, the communications will be very nearly as complete as can be desired when Khan Mahomed Kote is linked up with Drug Fort. There is at present no easy means of communication between these two fortified posts and fertile valleys, and the opening up seems desirable both from a strategical and administrative point of view.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Water-supply.

The new Silezai water channel which is to bring irrigation water to Fort Sandeman and Apozai has been improved at a cost of R3,036, the money being chiefly spent in protecting the channel from damage by rain and sudden storms. The pipe water-supply at Fort Sandeman has worked very satisfactorily during the year under report and has never failed, although the supply has not always equalled the demand.

MINOR ORIGINAL WORKS.

Expenditure under this head was advantageously utilised in improving and making additions to existing buildings.

45.—CIVIL WORKS UNDER CIVIL OFFICERS.

In accordance with Baluchistan Agency, Public Works Department, Circular No. I of 1899, a sum of R20,495 was placed at disposal of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan for the following works sanctioned by him to be carried out by the Civil Officers.

	R
1. Constructing a Political Bungalow at Shinghur	3,800
2. Constructing a road between Saifulla Killa and Kundar Niganji *viâ* the Piri pass and Rud Jafezai	2,500
3. Making bunds on Khushkaba lands in the Quetta district	4,750
4. Embanking of the Sibi Mal and Sibi Thalli roads	9,445
Total	20,495

With the exception of (2) which is in progress and (3) which was not put in hand, the other works mentioned above were completed.

33.—FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Towards the close of the financial year the Government of India were pleased to sanction a grant of R25,000 from Imperial Funds for Public Works to be carried out for the benefit of the people suffering from agricultural distress, owing to scarcity of rainfall for the past three years. The following works were accordingly taken in hand against this grant:—

i. Improvements to bridle path from Baber Kach to Thal *viâ* Quat Mandi and Gamboli.
ii. Road from 10th mile on Mull road to Trathani.
iii. Improvements to Spintangi Sambar Thal road.
iv. Road from Fort Sandeman to Gulkach.
v. Cart road from Hanna to Sor Range coal mines.
vi. Preliminary expenses in connection with Toi War Irrigation Scheme.
vii. Karam Manda Irrigation Scheme.
viii. Chinjan Hindubagh road.
ix. Dholu Akhtarzai road.
x. Tools and plant.

The last four items, *viz.*, vii, viii, ix, x, were carried out by the agency of the Civil Officers.

REPAIRS.

The repairs to the buildings and roads, both ordinary and special, were maintained at a fair level, and funds spent to the best advantage, but the annual grants are a good deal short of what is considered necessary to do full justice to both these services.

IRRIGATION.

The original grant amounted to R50,000, but this included a reserve of R30,000, not available for expenditure. Rupees 20,000 thus remaining were advantageously spent, and an additional expenditure of R3,000 had to be incurred for special repairs to Shebo canal owing to a breach which occurred at mile post 2/2. The revised budget estimate of expenditure under this head was passed by the Government of India, Public Works Department, for R23,000.

The winter rains have been abundant, and it is expected that next year's revenue will show considerable improvement. During the year under report there was considerable decrease in the revenue, the figures being R18,136, against R55,928 realized last year. This was due to short water-supply owing to absence of rains.

There are, however, some arrears of revenue which will be realized during 1900-1901, as follows:—

	R
Shebo canal	58
Khushdil Khan Canal	409

COLLIERIES.

An establishment consisting of one mining overseer and khallassi was kept up during the year at a cost of R2,061. The experiments in coal mining operations on the Sor range with Government agency started in 1898-99 were abandoned owing chiefly to there being insufficient funds to spare. After some time, K. B. B. Patel agreed to take over the mine that was being worked by Government agency for R1,172; but he refused to continue the Government experiment, as, in his opinion, it would not be economical. Mr. Grundy at his recent inspection of mines in Baluchistan Agency confirmed that opinion.

Messrs. Essajee & Co. commenced operations at the Sor range under a temporary lease granted to them—K. B. Patel continued work at Mach, and Sirdar Bhawal Khan and Messrs. Sorabjee & Co. at the Digari mines.

The Mining Overseer, Ahmed Din, paid monthly visits to all the above mines; he has made out plans of the workings of each mine and gave instructions and advice to each owner for the ventilation and safe and economical progress of the work. But as none of the owners have signed legal leases, yet the mining overseer cannot take action as a Sub-Inspector of mines nor get any orders promptly attended to. However, no accidents have been reported from any of the above mines during the year under report.

Mr. Grundy inspected the mines in August 1899, and has published his report, which calls for no remarks here.

The mines at Khost, continued to be worked by the North Western Railway; very little work was done at Sharigh.

There was one serious accident at Khost, in which 47 workmen lost their lives. This has been fully reported on by Mr. Grundy and his report published.

The table below shows the output from the various mines for the year 1898-1899:—

Year.	Khost and Sharigh.	Sor range.	Mach.	Digari.	TOTAL.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1898	10,667	597	1,251	524	13,039
1899	11,955	1,152	2,618	805	16,530

The figures include dust and small coal used in Briquette manufacture.

MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Work on the Sandeman Memorial Jirga Hall at Quetta including building and all plaster work, decoration, marble floor and glazing was already completed to end of 1898-99. Compound wall and Chubootra were completed during the year under review, and the building was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in April 1900.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CHURCHES.

The new Roman Catholic Church at Quetta with its auxiliary and subsidiary buildings has been completed.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The various burial grounds throughout the province have been kept in repair.

ADMINISTRATION—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—POLICE—MEDICAL—MISCELLANEOUS.

Under the above and other various heads, minor improvements have been carried out in several instances.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH.

POSTAL.

During the year under report, four Imperial branch offices were opened at the places noted in the margin to meet the convenience of the Political Department, but of these offices the three named first were transferred to the District Dâk on the 1st December 1899, as they were not self-supporting. The Dalbandin Branch post office was also similarly transferred for the same reason. The Panjpai post office still remains on the Imperial list, as it performed telegraph work.

Amirchah, Merni, Robat Killa, Panjpai.

The aggregate length of the mail lines in Baluchistan rose from 1,529¾ to 1,855 in 1899-1900. Details will be found in Appendix B.

A new Combined Post and Telegraph office was opened at Panjpai. The number of combined offices which stood at 22 on the 31st March 1899 now stands at 23 including Ziarat.

The number of articles received daily for delivery at Post Offices in Baluchistan, calculated according to the result of enumeration taken in February and August, is as follows :—

	1898-1899.	1899-1900.
Quetta Head Office	3,039	3,060
Sibi Head Office	445	528
Sub and Branch Offices	2,195	2,335
TOTAL	5,679	5,923

The increase is probably due to a growth of population.

On the 21st July 1899, the marginally noted bags made up by the Robat Killa Post Office were lost in transit. It is reported that the sowar who carried the mails died of thirst on his way to Amirchah, a distance of about 150 miles from Robat Killa. The remains of the sowar were found on the 5th August 1899, but it is not yet known what happened to the mails, which contained nothing of value beyond paid and unpaid unregistered articles.

From Robat Killa for Amirchah.
" " " Mastung.

TELEGRAPH.

A telegraph line of 27 miles in length was constructed from Mastung to Panjpai, and a Combined office was opened at Panjpai on 11th January 1900.

The usual season Combined office was opened at Ziarat from 20th April 1899 to 23rd September 1899.

Panjpai was the only new Telegraph office opened in Baluchistan during 1899-1900.

The following Departmental and Combined offices were open at the close of the year under report :—

Departmental Offices.

Quetta. | Sibi.

Combined Offices.

Barkhan.	Hindubagh.	Miralikhel.
Chaman.	Kalat.	Moghalkot.
Duki.	Killa Saifulla.	Murgha.
Fort Sandeman.	Koblu.	Musa Khel.
Gambaz.	Loralai.	Panjpai.
Girdao.	Mastung.	Pishin.
Gulkach.	Mekhtar.	Sharigh.
Harnai.		

Chaman Combined office continued a meteorological observation station during the year.

The telegraph system in Baluchistan worked well throughout the year.

RAILWAYS.

Both the Sind-Pishin and Mushkaf-Bolan railways have been worked regularly throughout the year.

EDWARD GLENNIE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. D.

QUETTA;
The 15th June 1900.

A

Statement showing the number of Post Offices in the Baluchistan Division.

Existing on 31st March 1899.				Opened during 1899-1900.				Closed during 1899-1900.				Existing on 31st March 1900.				Decrease and Increase.			
Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.	Head offices.	Sub-offices.	Branch offices.	Total.
2	11	36	49	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	11	40	53	...	...	+4	+4

B

Statement showing the distance over which mails were conveyed by Railway Mail Cart, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, Steamers, during the official year 1899-1900, as compared with the previous year.

Mode of Conveyance.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1899. From	To	Length in miles.	Names of lines existing on 31st March 1900. From	To	Length in miles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Railway	Sibi	Bostan	135	Sibi	Bostan	135	...	...	*Viâ* Harnai.
	Nuttal	Chaman	235	Nuttal	Chaman	235	...	...	„ Bolan.
		Total	370		Total	370			
Mail Cart, Horses and Camels	Yarukarez	Pishin	7	Yaru Karez	Pishin	7	...	...	
	Quetta	Kalat	94¼	Quetta	Kalat	94¼	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	...	...	Letter Mail.
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	94	...	...	Do.
	Duki	Gumbaz	28	Duki	Gumbaz	28	...	...	
	Hindubagh	Khanai	46	Hindubagh	Khanai	45	...	1	Decrease of one mile since ascertained.
	Mangi	Ziarat	21	Mangi	Ziarat	21	...	...	Season line.
	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	Loralai	Mekhtar	49½	...	...	
	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	Mekhtar	Murgha	22	...	...	
	„	Kingri	33	„	Kingri	33	...	...	
	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	Fort Sandeman	Mir Ali Khel	35	...	...	
	Gul Haidarzai	Hindubagh	73¾	Loralai	Hindubagh	82½	8¾	...	Conversion of line.
	Musa Khel	Fort Sandeman	58	Musa Khel	Fort Sandeman	58	...	...	
	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	Harnai	Loralai	56¼	...	...	Parcel Mail.
	Mir Ali Khel	Moghalkot	14½	Mir Ali Khel	Moghalkot	14½	...	...	
	Musa Khel	Kingri	44	Musa Khel	Kingri	44	..	...	
	Duki	Sinjawi	21¼	Duki	Sinjawi	21¼	...	...	
	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	112½	Loralai	Fort Sandeman	112½	...	...	Parcel Mail line.
	Mastung	Nushki	70½	Mastung	Nushki	70½	...	...	
	Gumbaz	Barkhan	57	Gumbaz	Barkhan	57	...	...	
	Dalbandin	Nushki	130	Robat Killa	Nushki	431½	301½	...	Line extended.
	Mir Ali Khel	Gulkach	28	Mir Ali Khel	Gulkach	28	...	...	
				Panjpai	Kadurgap	16	16	...	New line.
		Total	1,151¾		Total	1,477	326¼	1	
Runners and Boats	Rindli	Mushkaf	8	Rindli	Mushkaf	8	...	...	
		Total	8		Total	8	...	...	
		Grand Total	1,529¾		Grand Total	1,855	326¼	1	

C

Statistics of Combined Offices in Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

Name of Combined Offices.	Date on which office opened or transferred from Telegraph Department.	Traffic.								Revenue.			
		Number of messages sent.		Number of messages received.		Number of messages in transit.		Total.		Inland.		Foreign.	
		Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	Inland.	Foreign.	R	a.	R	a.
Barkhan	8th April 1897	549	...	610	...	...	...	1,159	...	800	4	...	
Chaman	1st January 1890	2,005	1	2,298	...	...	...	4,303	1	1,710	6	15	0
Duki	1st April 1896	960	...	1,075	...	...	...	2,035	...	1,246	11	...	
Fort Sandeman	1st April 1891	6,913	4	6,473	3	...	...	13,386	7	8,102	14	133	2
Gambaz	25th March, afternoon, 1897	335	...	450	...	...	...	785	...	345	4	...	
Girdao	20th February 1899	99	...	153	...	...	...	252	...	111	3	...	
Gulkach	29th August, afternoon, 1898	137	...	226	...	...	...	363	...	146	3	...	
Harnai	10th April 1893	755	...	980	...	...	...	1,735	...	584	11	...	
Hindubagh	5th February 1896	527	...	591	...	130	...	1,248	...	615	13	...	
Kalat	2nd July 1884	429	...	979	...	...	...	1,408	...	439	11	...	
Killa Saifulla	20th March 1899	317	...	422	...	...	...	739	...	382	6	...	
Kohlu	27th January 1899	193	...	258	...	...	...	451	...	236	11	...	
Loralai	12th August 1886	4,808	2	4,824	3	4,886	...	14,518	5	5,579	0	87	0
Mekhtar	12th December 1889	122	...	262	...	550	...	934	...	143	2	...	
Mir Ali Khel	6th December 1890	477	...	565	1	962	...	2,004	1	534	3	...	
Moghalk	22nd November, afternoon, 1894	251	...	349	...	2	...	602	...	277	0	...	
Murghaot	1st October 1890	418	...	518	...	2,506	...	3,442	...	406	8	...	
Musa Khel	25th March 1897	600	...	683	...	...	...	1,283	...	618	1	...	
Mastung	26th March 1898	463	...	644	...	...	...	1,107	...	448	1	...	
Panjpai	12th January 1900	32	...	54	...	...	...	86	...	35	7	...	
Pishin	27th September 1886	1,408	3	1,730	6	...	...	3,138	9	1,251	13	11	4
Sharig	8th May 1886	298	...	700	...	...	...	998	...	259	1	...	
Ziarat	20th June 1890	1,056	1	1,147	...	...	...	2,203	1	1,321	14	12	0
	Total	23,152	11	25,991	13	9,036	...	58,179	24	25,596	3	258	6

D

Comparative statement showing the Money Order transactions of Post offices in Baluchistan during 1898-99 and 1899-1900.

	QUETTA AND ITS SUB-OFFICES.					SIBI AND ITS SUB-OFFICES.					TOTAL.				
	ISSUED.			PAID.		ISSUED.			PAID.		ISSUED.			PAID.	
	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	Commission.	No.	Amount.
		R a. p.			R a. p.		R a. p.			R a. p.		R a. p.			R a. p.
1898-99 . .	58,408	14,08,964 13 1	17,566 10 0	9,602	4,65,993 9 7	33,584	10,46,061 12 7	12,561 10 0	5,520	1,84,829 10 9	91,992	24,55,026 9 8	30,128 4 0	15,122	6,50,823 4 4
1899-1900 .	58,527	13,70,781 8 10	17,133 10 0	11,074	4,60,980 7 7	35,576	10,32,301 5 9	12,696 12 0	5,613	1,96,219 7 9	94,103	24,03,082 14 7	29,830 6 0	16,687	6,57,199 15 4
Increase . .	119	...	...	1,472	...	1,992	...	135 2 0	93	11,389 13 0	2,111	...	...	1,565	6,376 11 0
Decrease . .	...	38,183 4 3	433 0 0	...	5,013 2 0	...	13,760 6 10	...	...	...	...	51,943 11 1	297 14 0	...	...

X 2

E

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices including their Sub-Offices during the year 1898-99.

Names of Head Offices.	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits. No.	Deposits. Amount.	Withdrawals. No.	Withdrawals. Amount.
				R a. p.		R a. p.
Quetta	1,231	709	5,811	2,51,957 7 5	3,158	2,04,080 7 4
Sibi	570	183	3,277	1,32,780 13 6	1,143	72,275 12 9
Total	1,801	892	9,088	3,84,738 4 11	4,301	2,76,356 4 1

Statement showing Savings Bank transactions in Quetta and Sibi Head Offices including their Sub-Offices during the year 1899-1900.

Names of Head Offices.	Number of new accounts opened.	Number of accounts closed.	Deposits. No.	Deposits. Amount.	Withdrawals. No.	Withdrawals. Amount.
				R a. p.		R a. p.
Quetta	1,126	718	6,393	2,37,966 3 11	3,371	1,99,377 8 1
Sibi	447	212	3,057	1,39,131 12 10	1,194	81,318 3 3
Total	1,573	930	9,450	3,77,098 0 9	4,565	2,80,695 11 4

F

Statement showing the Number of Articles received for delivery during seven days in August and February 1899-1900, as compared with the number received for delivery during the same period in 1898-99.

Offices.	Enumeration returns of August 1898, and February 1899.	Enumeration returns of August 1899, and February 1900.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
			R	R	
Quetta Head Offices	42,551	42,846	295	...	It is the practice of the Department to estimate the gross annual delivery on the basis of actual figures recorded during the separate weeks in the year.
Sibi	6,235	7,387	1,152	...	
Sub and Branch Offices	30,734	32,685	1,951	...	
Total	79,520	82,918	3,398	...	

G

Statement of Postal Buildings borne on the books of Public Works Department in Baluchistan on the 31st March 1900.

Superintendent's Division.	Name of Office.	Actual or approximate value.	Approximate monthly rent.	Date of occupation by the Postal Department.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	
Baluchistan Division	Quetta	30,410 0 0	180 6 4	2nd October 1892.
	Sibi	4,614 0 0	38 3 10	13th April 1880.
	Fort Sandeman	4,706 0 0	33 0 0	9th January 1891.
	Harnai	707 0 0	6 0 0	1st March 1888.
	Loralai	7,569 0 0	61 13 8	5th May 1888.
	Shahrig	973 0 0	8 0 0	1st October 1884.
	Ziarat	1,292 0 0	7 0 0	September 1890.

H

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile. Construction.	Average cost per mile. Maintenance.	Remarks.
	Quetta-Pishin Sub-District, Military Works.			R	R	
	A I.—Metalled Roads bridged and drained throughout.					
1	Quetta Cantonment Roads	$23\frac{773}{2640}$	*Nil.*	3,209	628	M.
2	Bolan Road and Bolan Link Road	$86\frac{1}{4}$	"	24,930	110	M.
3	Siriab Mastung Road	$10\frac{3}{4}$	...	5,161	149	Constructed and maintained by Kalat State.
	A II.—Roads partially metalled, bridged and drained.					
4	Quetta to Kach	$28\frac{3}{4}$	...	8,120	72	C.
5	Kuch to Gurkai	$12\frac{1}{2}$	...	3,000	28	C.
6	Sarantangi to Fuller's Camp	9	...	4,000	38	M.
7	Link Road, Fuller's Camp	1	...	...	38	M.
8	Quetta to Chaman direct	78	...	12,200	183	C.
9	Quetta to Regi	12	...	8,500	86	M.
10	Karingao Gulistan Argutai Road	$58\frac{1}{2}$	...	3,440	43	M. *Viâ* Ghazaband and Gwaja passes.
11	Spanguli to Baleli	$2\frac{1}{4}$	...	5,000	86	M.
12	Sher Killa to Baleli Mound	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	8,050	86	M.
13	Baleli to Regi Mound	5	...	8,040	86	M.
14	Said Hamid, Gulistan, Killa Abdulla Road.	$21\frac{1}{4}$	...	8,600	43	M.
15	Pishin to Serinan	$7\frac{3}{4}$	...	9,200	43	M.
16	Pishin to Yaru Karez	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	7,230	105	C.
17	Gurkhai to Junction Pishin Dera Ghazi Khan Road, section of Sibi-Pishin Road.	$8\frac{1}{2}$	...	2,560	29	C.
18	Baleli to Murghi Kotal and Gorge redoubt.	4	...	8,130	86	M.
19	Pishin Chinjan, section of Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan Road.	$57\frac{1}{2}$	...	3,570	43	M.
20	Zaur Kaur to Khanai Gorge	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	4,312	...	M.
21	Gun Road Juniper Kotal	$1\frac{1}{4}$	...	2,400	...	M.
	Total Metalled Roads	440·29	...	...	...	

Note.—The letters M. and C. against the respective roads indicate that they are maintained from Military and Imperial (Special Revenue) Funds respectively. The figures given as cost of maintenance of Road include cost of remetalling, but not cost of maintenance of accommodation for travellers.

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900—continued.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile. Construction.	Average cost per mile. Maintenance.	Remarks.
				R	R	
	B.—Unmetalled Roads.					
22	Quetta Cantonment . .	225/528	...	380	15	M. Half of this road was metalled in 1896-1897.
23	Phayre Road . . .	13	...	...	23	M. 4 ft. Mily. roads in Kuch Sub-Division.
24	Link Road, Kuch . . .	1¼	...	...	23	M. 4 ft. Mily. roads in Kuch Sub-Division.
25	Khanai to Moorgha, section of Khanai-Hindubagh Road.	30½	...	3,570	29	C.
26	Kuchlak to Gurkhai .	19	...	...	29	C.
27	Quetta to Mughi Kotal .	8	...	150	86	M.
28	Brahmani Kotal Road . .	½	...	...	...	
	Total Unmetalled Roads .	72·92	...	...	...	
	C.—Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.					
29	Quetta to Urak . . .	14	...	...	...	Maintained by Civil Department.
30	Darwaza to Mastung	20	...	100	...	Maintained by Civil Department.
31	Mile 73 Bolan Road to Pringabad	14	...	800	...	Maintained by Civil Department.
32	Pishin to Khushdil Khan Bund .	8½	...	50	29	C.
	Total serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.	56½	...	...	...	
	D.—Bridle Paths.					
33	Nilli and Salawat Passes Paths .	7	...	...	21	Foot Paths.
34	Pathway leading from mile 16 Quetta Kach Road to 20th mile.	6	...	...	...	Foot Paths.
35	Mushalak Hill roads . .	10	...	3,700	...	M. (Defences.)
36	Murghi Hill roads . .	20	...	600	...	M. („)
37	Said Hamid Defence roads .	6	...	...	...	M. („)
38	Gwaja to Khojak Crest road .	39	...	1,101	17	M.
39	Psha Pass road . . .	8	...	1,740	12	C.
40	Chaman to Bogra Pass . .	12	...	...	12	C.
41	Chiltan Hill roads . .	12	...	832	...	M. (Defences.)
	Total Bridle Paths .	120	...	...	...	
	Grand Total Quetta-Pishin Sub-District, Classes A, B, C, and D.	689·71	...	...	...	

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900—continued.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile. Construction.	Average cost per mile. Maintenance.	Remarks.
	Loralai-Fort Sandeman Sub-District, Military Works.			R	R	
	A I.—Metalled Roads, bridged and drained throughout.					
1	Loralai Cantonment roads	3	...	3,800	476	M.
	A II.—Roads partially metalled, bridged and drained.					
2	Harnai to Loralai . .	56¼	...	10,600	289	M.
3	Spira Ragha-Rukhni section of Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan Road.	178	...	3,570	47	M.
4	Kach to Ziarat . .	32½	...	2,152	110	C.
5	Sinjavi to Duki . . .	20½	...	1,079	18	C.
	Total Metalled Roads	289¼		...	...	
	B—Unmetalled Roads.					
6	Murgha (Kibzai) to Kajuri Kach section of Murgha Gomal Road.	124	...	2,344	39	C.
7	Fort Sandeman to Hindubagh (*viâ* Nisai).	125½	{ ...	694	} 14	C.
8	Murgha (Mektarzai) to Hindubagh, section of Khanai-Hindubagh Road.	14½	{ ...	3,570		
8a	Old portion *viâ* Kazza . .	25	...	..	...	
9	Killa Saifulla-Shina Kora Chord Road.	20	...	106	...	
10	Kapip to Warm Spring Chorkhel Dhana.	40	...	3,975	15	C. The road branches off from the Fort Sandeman Murgha Road at about 8½ miles from Fort Sandeman.
11	Loralai Murgha section of Loralai-Fort Sandeman road.	45½	...	...	19	C. This road starts from mile 169 Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan Road.
	Total Unmetalled Roads	394½		...	...	
	C—Serviceable fair weather and temporary roads.					
12	Kingri Khan Mohamed Kot .	18	...	3,570	6	C.
13	Sibi to Kach . . .	115¾	...	...	30	C.
14	Loralai to Gumbaz . . .	48¼	...	...	23	C.
15	Sibi to Mull . . .	14	...	...	53	C.
16	Sibi to Rindli . . .	16½	...	...	49	M.
17	Sibi to Thullee . . .	16	...	...	50	C.
18	Koork to Khojak . . .	3¾	3¾	...	50	C. This road starts from mile 4¼ on Sibi-Thalli Road.
19	Mekhtar to Murgha . .	20	...	...	12	C
	Total serviceable fair weather and temporary roads	252¼	3¾	...	...	

Statement showing the total length of Road Communications existing in the various Districts of Baluchistan for the year 1899-1900—concluded.

No.	Names of Roads.	Total length in miles.	Opened during the year.	Average cost per mile. Construction.	Average cost per mile. Maintenance.	Remarks.
	D—Bridle Paths.					
20	Hindubagh to Rod Valley .	28	...	190	21	C.
21	Kapip to Musa Khel .	50	...	63	14	C.
22	Murgha (Kibzai) to Musa Khel	30	30	112	...	C.
23	Musa Khel to Khan Mohamed Kot.	19½	19½	211	...	C.
24	Dhana to Toi Sar . . .	29	29	89	...	C.
25	Mangi to Ziarat . . .	21	...	178	66	C.
26	Zandra to Spira Ragha . .	16	...	25	15	C.
27	Khwas to Spira Ragha . .	13	...	...	5	C.
28	Smallan to Ziarat . .	40½	...	355	32	C. 12 miles widened and partially bridged and drained 96-98.
29	Gumbaz to Baladhaka . .	34	...	...	32	C. } Native tracks repaired.
30	Baladhaka to Rakhni . .	50	...	...	10	C. }
31	Spintangi to Duki . . .	55½	...	...	15	C.
32	Kuriak to Pur . . .	10	10	250	15	C. This road starts from mile 10 on Spintangi Duki Road.
33	Baber Kach to Gati Bridge .	73½	...	...	11	C.
34	Gumbaz to Kohlu . .	31	...	...	34	C. } Native tracks cleared and improved.
35	Kohlu to Barkhan . . .	22	...	...	9	C. }
36	Barkhan to Vitakri . .	21	...	...	10	C. Do.
37	Paza to Daberkot . . .	14½	...			
38	Mal to Trahtani . . .	36	36	136	...	C. This bridle path starts from mile 10¾ on Sibi Mal Road.
	Total Bridle Paths .	593¾	124½	...	...	
	Grand Total Loralai-Fort Sandeman Sub-District, Classes A, B, C, and D . .	1,529¾	128¼	...	...	

Abstract.

District.	A. Metalled Roads.	B. Unmetalled Roads.	C. Serviceable fair weather and temporary.	D. Bridle paths.	Grand total, Classes A, B, C, and D.	Opened during the year under review.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Quetta-Pishin Sub-District .	440·29	72·92	56·50	120·	689·71	...
Loralai-Fort Sandeman Sub-District.	289·25	394·50	252·25	593·75	1,529·75	128·25
Grand Total, British Baluchistan . . .	729·54	467·42	308·75	713·75	2,219·46	128 25

Quetta; *The 1st June 1900.*

EDWARD GLENNIE, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D.

APPENDIX IX.

General Health, Dispensary and Sanitary Report of the Agency Surgeon for the Province of Baluchistan for the year 1899.

GENERAL HEALTH.

1. The general health of the districts in British Baluchistan may be described as good throughout the year. There was an abnormally small rainfall (only 5 inches) in 1899, and the two preceding years were also abnormally dry. Some of (the so-called) perennial streams, *karezes*, and springs dried up, and all of them were appreciably reduced. One result of this general drought, as in the preceding year, was to check or reduce the development of malaria, and malarial fevers were less common and of a milder type than usual.

2. The yield of cereal crops and grazing was also extensively and seriously reduced by the drought, and in certain districts actual famine was experienced, but no epidemic outbreak of disease or serious increase of sickness could be traced to the general scarcity. Scurvy, ulcers, and other complaints produced by debility and insufficient and improper food were, no doubt, more common than ordinarily obtains, but malarial fevers were undoubtedly less common and severe. It is reported that malaria was more common at Bostan and Shahrig, but I can find no explanation of this.

3. The following is a list of the Civil and Railway dispensaries in Baluchistan :—

Name.	Medical Officer or subordinate in charge.			Total attendance of patients for 1899.
	Civil Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon.	Hospital Assistant.	
Quetta Civil and Railway	1	...	3	22,796
Pishin Civil	1	...	1	5,606
Chaman	1	...	1	5,561
Gulistan	...	...	1	6,725
Sibi	...	1	2	10,675
Thal Chotiali Duki	...	...	1	4,437
Sharigh-Harnai	...	...	1	10,612
Sinjawi	...	...	1	5,059
Barkhan	...	...	1	3,245
Loralai	1	...	1	13,989
Fort Sandeman	1	...	1	9,692
Hindubagh	...	...	1	8,504
Killa Saifulla	...	...	1	8,877
Musa Khel	...	...	1	4,659
Kelat	...	1	...	4,622
Mastung	...	...	1	4,095
Las Bela	...	...	1	2,195
Shelabagh Railway	...	...	1	2,791
Bostan	...	...	1	10,376
Khost	...	...	1	3,953
Sharigh Railway	...	1	1	10,602
Mudgorge	...	...	1	2,542
Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway dispensaries, Mach and Hirok	...	1	1	3,398
Total	5	4	25	1,65,011

Most of these dispensaries were inspected by the Agency Surgeon. Some of the dispensaries in Thal Chotiali and Zhob were not visited by the Agency Surgeon, but were inspected by the Civil Surgeons of the respective districts. There was no instance of complaint or dissatisfaction having been expressed or entertained at the manner in which the medical subordinates discharged their duties. An ample supply of medical stores was provided for all the dispensaries. The medical subordinates performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner, and the large attendance of patients at the dispensaries is a proof that the country people appreciate the benefit they derive from the treatment they receive at these institutions. No case of grave misconduct in the subordinate grades came under my notice.

In most of the larger stations the medical subordinate has charge of the sanitation of the station with control of the sanitary staff. The plan answers well.

CHANGES IN DISPENSARIES AND ALLOTMENTS.

Maintenance of Quetta Dispensary.

The Government of India has issued an order No. 998 C.-A., dated 5th July 1899, providing the salaries of hospital assistants attached to the dispensary, and a grant-in-aid of R500 monthly from Provincial Revenues including the contribution from the North Western railway. The balance of the cost of maintenance is met from Pishin Bazar (R100) and Quetta Municipal Funds (R250). Collections on account of private subscriptions are additional. This arrangement came in force from 1st August 1899.

Nushki Civil Dispensary.

Hospital Assistant Niamatullah arrived at Quetta on 19th December 1899 for charge of the new Nushki dispensary sanctioned by the Government, *vide* Agent to the Governor General's No. 223-C., dated 21st February 1900. The dispensary was not opened before the end of the year.

Kalat Civil Dispensary.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon Mohamed Sharif replaced Assistant Surgeon Mohamed Azim in charge of the Kalat dispensary on 31st October 1899.

ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS.

The attendance of patients shows a decrease of 3,570 on the previous year and an increase of 11,743 on 1897. The small decrease exhibited here is in some measure due to thinning of the population in certain localities owing to want and famine.

Of the total of 165,011 patients treated in all the dispensaries in the province, 124,812 were men, and 40,199 or 24·36 per cent. were women and children. Although the total attendance of men shows a decrease of 4,644, the attendance of women and children has risen to 1,074 more than in the previous year. It has been thought that the attendance of women at the ordinary Civil dispensaries in Baluchistan is inconsiderable. But 40,000 patients yielding 23½ per cent. of the total treated, and showing a tendency to increase while the attendance of males diminishes, is a considerable and satisfactory attendance. I imagine that more women are allowed to leave their homes to visit the dispensaries for their own and their children's ailments than for any other purpose.

The total population of Baluchistan in 1891 was computed to be 548,900, and the ratio per mille of population treated as in- and out-patients was 300·62 in 1899 as against 307·13 for the previous year.

The total number of in- and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in Baluchistan during the year 1899 was 165,011; of these 32,310 were cases of malarial fever. The number furnished by the same class in the previous year was 39,524, and 38,909 in 1897.

	Rheumatic affections.	Dysentery.	Scurvy.
1899	5,680	4,815	3,226
1898	5,904	4,598	3,546

are the next commonest general diseases after malarial fevers. There were also 1,046 cases of secondary syphilis, and 12 cases of leprosy under treatment. The commonest local diseases were those affecting the—

	Digestive system.	Ulcers.	Eye affections.
1899	32,869	16,230	13,945
1898	34,449	17,363	10,782

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

There were 5,081 surgical operations performed in the dispensaries during the year as against 5,811 in the previous year. The percentage of operations to total treated was 3·08 as against 3·45 in 1898.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

The outbreak of smallpox referred to in last year's report as having occurred in the districts round Kalat and in the Sibi district, with sporadic cases in many other places, had practically died out in these localities before the commencement of 1899, and British Baluchistan was practically free from smallpox throughout the year. A few cases of the disease have, however, come under notice in Zhob and more recently in Pishin. The infection seems to have come from Afghanistan, where in the absence of vaccination the disease is of course practically endemic.

There were 50 deaths from smallpox in Las Bela in the spring.

Vaccination is freely offered to the country people throughout British Baluchistan, and a few of the more energetic and enlightened *maliks* do encourage their people to take full advantage of it. But vaccination is, unfortunately, voluntary, except in the town of Quetta, and although the people as a whole are fully satisfied of its power, they are mostly too lazy or apathetic to trouble about it, and neglect to take advantage of it. Some of the people even believe that, like inoculation, it is capable of producing smallpox and starting an outbreak of the disease itself. This belief is still entertained in parts of India I have heard. The result is that the vaccinators are sent from place to place, and, more frequently than not, are forbidden to do their duty. But as a rule, when a case of smallpox occurs in a village, the villagers at once petition for a vaccinator to be sent to their assistance. This assistance is of course invariably rendered, but when the disease suddenly spreads there are not enough vaccinators to do the work promptly. The following statement shows the number of vaccinators and successful operations performed by them by districts respectively during the year 1899:—

	Vaccinators.	Successful vaccinations.
Quetta-Pishin District	2	760
Thal Chotiali „	1	440
Zhob „	2	4,995
Quetta Municipality	1	241
Quetta Cantonment	1	89
TOTAL	7	6,525

The total number of vaccinations for last year was 10,645. The falling off in operations for 1899 is due to the province being free from smallpox, and the consequent postponement of vaccination by the country people, who generally prefer to wait till the disease threatens them.

On the whole, I am satisfied that the great majority of the people are protected against smallpox, and that, when the disease does appear, its ravages will not be great, though it may be scattered. There is great difficulty in persuading the people of the necessity for revaccination. The Zhob district is more backward than the others, and it will be some years before it is so well protected as Quetta-Pishin and Thal Chotiali. The vaccinator employed by the Las Bela State performed 301 successful vaccinations.

The vaccinator of the Thal Chotiali district, originally paid from Bazar funds, is now paid from Provincial Revenues under order of Government, *vide* Agent to the Governor-General's No. 2869, dated 12th April 1899.

CHOLERA.

On the 16th May cholera started in Karachi in a famine-stricken colony of between 2,000 and 3,000 Makranis who came there for food. Between the 16th May and middle of June there were about 2,000 deaths. The outbreak spread from Karachi to Southern Las Bela. Makran, Kej, Panjgur and territory farther west were also severely visited. I have reports of 317 deaths from cholera at Pasni and Gwadur in August and September. The disease was reported to have established itself throughout Makran, especially along the sea coast, and also in the other districts above named. A medical officer was deputed by the Government of India to deal with the outbreak.

The disease was undoubtedly carried to Las Bela by infected fugitives from Karachi, the water-supply (mostly wells) *en route* and at the stricken villages being quickly infected. Hospital Assistant Fazal Din was sent from the plague camp at the Hub river to the assistance of the villagers, and seems to have done good service by attending on the sick and by purifying the water supply by cleaning out the wells and adding permanganate of potash once a week. The number of deaths from cholera in Las Bela is variously estimated at 400 to 600. The last cases occurred on the 15th August.

The outbreak did not penetrate beyond the Kalat-Bela frontier into Kalat or Quetta.

TYPHOID FEVER.

There was practically no typhoid fever among the British troops in Quetta in 1899, and I have no doubt that the improved method of filth disposal in large deep pits adopted in the winter of 1898-99 has had a good effect. But there is, to my mind, still far too much filth (animal and vegetable matter), deposited in and about the station in dung heaps, gardens, and rides, polluting air, food, and drink, and breeding flies and disease. The vegetation in Quetta does not nearly use up this unwholesome deposit.

SANITATION.

The sanitary committee of the town of Quetta have continued their weekly inspections of the town, and have done much to keep it clean and wholesome, and to improve the housing of the poor.

The meat markets and slaughter yards are in bad condition, and are receiving attention. The vegetable and fruit market, and also the surface drainage of some to the smaller streets and roads are also being attended to.

The cleanliness of the other towns and tehsil stations in the province is mostly quite satisfactory.

At most stations the night-soil is disposed of on the Allahabad system.

The cultivators in some cases gladly pay for it.

The water-supply of the town of Quetta and of the Civil and Military lines at Loralai ran very lowfor a considerable time owing to the prolonged drought. I believe Loralai is to have a new pipe supply from the splendid spring at Patankote.

Sibi and the Bolan military road below Mach are still unprovided with pipe water.

The Bolan and Nari rivers and the open cultivation streams fed by these rivers are very exposed and liable to cholera infection, and on several occasions in my recollection have been the starting point of very widespread outbreaks of epidemic cholera.

In case of the detention of troops at Sibi, or the movement of troops by road from Sibi, the importance of providing a cholera-free water-supply can hardly be over-estimated. A perfect water-supply is not always available, but the best available supply in this case is vastly superior to the worst, which is the one in use at present. The springs at and near Mach, Bibiuani, and Kirta, in the Bolan Pass are the best and safest and are all practically inaccessible to cholera infection, which is the disease to be dreaded most. From those springs pipe water might be distributed all the way to Sibi, and all drinking or other use of exposed water strictly prohibited. It has been found that when bodies of men (troops or labourers) are imported into Baluchistan, and are given time and opportunity on the open water-supply of the country, they will very readily develope cholera which is not easily checked and may spread rapidly and far. The immunity of Baluchistan from cholera in recent years is largely attributable to the smaller number of people imported for labour on large public works, to improved water-supply at the principal stations, and to railway traffic taking the place of the old Bolan road traffic.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

The plague segregation camp was maintained throughout the year.

It was established at Sibi from 1st January to 15th April and from 15th October to the end of the year, and at Shahrig, from the 15th April to 15th October. Captain Lincoln, I.M.S., held charge of the camp throughout the year. All native passengers travelling in the mail train from Jacobabad were subjected to inspection on arrival at Sibi or Sharigh, and those not holding certificates of residence in a non-plague area were detained under observation for a period not exceeding ten days. Those provided with plague-free certificates were, with their clothing, etc., disinfected and allowed to proceed on their journey. Persons from non-infected areas travelling in separate compartments of the train were not detained unless found to be suffering from suspicious illness. No cases of plague were developed or discovered either in the segregation camp or at the train inspections. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-five persons were detained in the segregation camp under observation, and 23,349 were released after inspection and disinfection of their persons and kit.

The general health on the camp was excellent.

The special plague committee at Quetta has had no business to transact, the original rules and arrangements remaining in force and intact.

METEOROLOGY.

The following statement shows the average monthly rainfall of all rain stations in Baluchistan where rain-gauges are maintained:—

January	0·01
February	2·09
March	1·57
April	0·06
May	0·35
June	0·18
July	0·09
August	0·20
September	*Nil*
October	0·03
November	0·19
December	0·20
TOTAL	4·97

Table showing the average maximum and minimum temperature and wind direction at Quetta for the year 1899.

Name of month.	Average maximum temperature.	Average minimum temperature.	Total rainfall.	Direction of wind.
January	53·45	23·21	0·02	N.N.W.
February	56·18	33·45	2·01	N.N.W.
March	66·73	42·38	2·11	N.N.W.
April	74·4	44·57	0·10	W.N.W.
May	85·44	54·41	1·79	W.N.W.
June	87·09	58·73	0·05	W.N.W.
July	91·53	59·73	...	N.W.
August	92·39	58·59	...	N.N.W.
September	78·50	46·54	...	W.N.W.
October	73·46	38·04	0·09	W.N.W.
November	60·52	37·18	0·54	W.N.W.
December	59·1	35·45	0·62	N.W.
		Total rainfall .	7·33	

J. C. FULLERTON, *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
Agency Surgeon in Baluchistan.

ANNUAL DISPENSARY AND SANITARY REPORT BY THE CIVIL SURGEON, QUETTA, FOR THE YEAR 1899.

GENERAL HEALTH.

During the past year the general health of the civil population has been fairly good. There has been practically no typhoid fever in the station; the absence of typhoid may, I think, be attributed to the removal of the filth pits from the windward side of Quetta.

This ground was unwatered and uncultivated, dust used to blow over the town from it. Malarial fever has again been of a mild type, due, I consider, to another very dry year.

There was a mild outbreak of scarlet fever, but the cases were slight; there were no deaths or kidney complications. There have been no cases of cholera or plague. The total in-patients during 1899 have been 1,149 against 1,186 for last year and 924 the year before. Out-patients 21,902 against 22,490 of last year and 18,953 of the year before.

SANITATION.

The drainage scheme according to the plan drawn up by Mr. Pottinger has been proceeded with, and the "Thames" Nullah (the main drain of Quetta) completed.

The town has been regularly inspected once a week by the Sanitary Committee with the Civil Surgeon.

Rules for the licensing and inspection of bakeries, soda-water manufactories, and iceman, were drawn up the year before last, but they are still not in force. The major operations were 107 against 99 for last year and 60 for the year before according to the old reckoning, but by the new rules they were only 62. Out of these there were 25 stone cases, 21 of which were crushed. There were no deaths from stone operation. The cost of dieting has been 2 annas 7 pies against 3 annas 1 pie for last year and 3 annas 5 pies for the year before, rigid economy having been practised. The rainfall was 7·33 against 6·57 for last year.

Night-soil is still disposed of on the leeward side of the town by the Allahabad system. The natives buy the night-soil and refuse.

The town water-supply is dangerously scanty; last hot weather the supply was cut off for 14 hours out of the 24. There is plenty of water available if another pipe was laid, but so far money cannot be found for this purpose. Dhobies' ghâts have not yet been started owing to want of money.

W. EDWARDS, M.D., *Major, I.M.S.,*

Civil Surgeon, Quetta.

APPENDIX X.

Annual Administration Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, Baluchistan, for the official year 1899-1900.

PART I.—IMPERIAL REPORT.

(A) MILITARY SECTION.

I.—Horse Breeding.

1.—*Government Horse Stallions.*

Number present at commencement of year. In the beginning of the year under report the number of stallions was as follows, *vide* table I enclosed herewith :—

Class.	Number.
T. B. E.	7
Half-bred	2
Hackney	1
Norfolk Trotter	2
Roadster	1
Australian	6
Stud-bred	1
Arab	20
TOTAL	40

Number added to register. 2. Twenty-one horses were received by transfer from other provinces, *vide* detail below :—

Number.	Name.	Class.	Received from
1	Magellan	T. B. E.	Sind.
2	Cerda	"	"
3	Finale	"	"
4	Bailiff	"	"
5	Forrest	¾ B. E.	"
6	Camerino	H.	"
7	Bugler	T. B. A.	Babugarh.
8	Cascade	"	"
9	The Friend	"	"
10	Beviren	T. B. E.	"
11	Sam	T. B. A.	"
12	Royal Rose	"	"
13	Quelrada	A.	"
14	Quorum	A.	"
15	Emir	A.	"
16	Knapsack	A.	"
17	Kerb stone	A.	"
18	Kimberley	A.	"
19	Kandahar	A.	"
20	Killarney	A.	"
21	Kamptee	A.	"

which raised the register number up to 61.

Number removed from register.

3. Out of the 61 horses shown above, 19 horses were removed from the register as below :—

No.	NAME.	Class.	Died.	Destroyed.	Sold (castrated).	Transferred to.
1	Lord Welham	Roadster	1	...	...	...
2	Oakwood Towers	T. B. E.	...	...	...	Sind (1)
3	Camerino	H.	...	1	...	...
4	Bedag	A.	...	1	...	...
5	Dara	"	...	1	...	...
6	Cerda	T. B. E.	...	...	...	Sind (1)
7	Valour	N. T.	...	...	1	...
8	The Pilot	H. B.	...	...	1	...
9	Augustus	H.	...	...	1	...
10	Magellan	T. B. E.	...	...	...	Sind (1)
11	Finale	"	...	...	...	" (1)
12	Bengal	T. B. A.	...	...	...	" (1)
13	Studley Royal	T. B. E.	...	...	...	" (1)
14	Quick Silver	A.	...	...	...	" (1)
15	Quelrada	"	...	...	...	" (1)
16	His Grace	N. T.	...	...	...	Babugarh (1)
17	Young Grendon	S. B.	...	...	...	" (1)
18	Real Glue	H. B.	...	...	...	" (1)
19	Forrest	¾ B. E.	...	...	...	" (1)

Number present at close of year.

4. The number of horses present in Baluchistan on the 31st March 1900 was 42, as follows :—

Class.	No.
T. B. E.	7
Australian	10
Arabs	25
	42

Number at stud work.

5. The following shows the number of horses at stud work during the year as compared with the previous one :—

CLASS.	Percentage, 1898-99.	Percentage, 1899-1900.
T. B. E.	7·83	9·28
H. B.	2·00	1·27
½ B. E.	0·50	0·92
Hackney	2·87	1·07
N. T.	1·91	1·41
Roadster	0·58	...
Australian	5·50	8·09
Arab	24·00	20·20
Studbred	1·00	·80
TOTAL	46·10	43·04

Number of mares covered.

6. The above 43·04 horses covered 2,092 mares during the year under report as against 2,673 in 1898-99, showing a decrease of 581 mares. The detail below shows the covering of the horses at stud work during the last three years :—

CLASS.	Covering 1899-1900.	Covering 1898-99.	Covering 1897-98.
T. B. E.	491	487	367
H. B.	80	110	118
½ B. E.	18	30	*Nil*
Hackney	48	158	180
N. T.	89	116	201
Roadster	...	30	59
Australian	405	329	260
Arab	927	1,354	1,182
Studbred	84	59	51
TOTAL	2,092	2,673	2,418

Districts.

7. The number of mares covered in each of the divisions of the Agency are shown below :—

Class.	Quetta.	Thal Chotiali.	Zhob.	Kalat.
T. B. E.	359	44	...	88
¾ B. E	27	7	...	46
½ „	9	...	...	9
Hackney	47	1	...	...
N. T.	88	1	...	...
Roadster	...	...	...	...
Australian	280	72	...	53
Arabs	311	305	93	218
Studbred	24	2	...	8
Total	1,145	432	93	422

Quetta-Pishin.

8. Total coverings in the Quetta-Pishin district were 1,145 against 1,200 during the previous year, *i.e.*, showing a decrease of 55.

(*a*) ***Stands.***—During the year no new stands were opened or abolished in this district.

(*b*) ***Castration.***—Seventy-four colts were castrated in the district by the Civil Veterinary Department Salutri against 92 last year, showing a decrease of 18 animals.

Zhob.

9. The Zhob district in the Baluchistan Agency is the least promising one for horse breeding. Total coverings in this district were 93 against 113, showing a decrease of 20.

(*a*) *Stands.*—During the year no new stands were opened or abolished in this district.

(*b*) *Castration.*—During the year 15 colts were castrated by the Civil Veterinary Department Salutri as against 12 last year.

Thal Chotiali.

10. The coverings in this district were 432 against 529 the previous year.

(*a*) ***Stands.***—The stands in this district were all the same as during the previous year.

(*b*) ***Castration.***—Thirty-nine colts were castrated as against 130 the year before.

Kalat.

11. There was decrease of 409 mares covered in Kalat district over last year, *viz.*, 422 against 831.

(*a*) ***Stands.***—No alteration from the previous year.

(*b*) ***Castration.***—Only 48 colts were castrated as against 71 last year.

General remarks.

11. (*a*) The large decreases shown in the total numbers of coverings and castrations are entirely due to the existing scarcity throughout the Agency and a general bad year all round. A special report on this matter was made, *vide* my No. 33 B., dated 8th February 1900.

Average number of mares to each class of stallions.

12. The average number of mares covered by each class of stallions in Baluchistan during the current and two preceding years is shown below :—

Class.	Average during 1899-1900.	Average during 1898-99.	Average during 1897-98.
T. B. E.	52·91	62·06	61·16
H. B.	62·99	55·00	59·00
¾ B. E.	19·56	60·00	*Nil*
Hackney	44·86	55·05	55·33
N. T.	63·12	60·73	67·00
Roadster	...	51·72	59·00
Australian	50·06	59·81	63·10
Arabs	45·89	56·41	60·00
Studbred	42·50	59·00	51·00
	48·66	57·86	60·34

Demand for stallions.

13. The demand for stallions is quite constant.

Which of the stallions produce the most suitable stock for the army.

14. There are only two stands in Baluchistan where British remount officers come to purchase young stock, *viz.*, Quetta and Sibi, where fairs are held. The largest number of prizes was again secured by the progeny of T. B. E. horses, but the Australian sires are running them very close, and becoming more and more popular.

Remounts purchased.

15. (*a*) The following details show the number of remounts purchased at the two fairs held at Quetta and Sibi during the year under report:—

A.—Quetta.

Name of purchaser.	Remounts purchased.
Horses.	
Captain Gough, Army Remount Agent	12
Major Biddulph, 19th Bengal Lancers	14
Zhob Levy Corps	48
Colonel Montieth, 6th Bombay Cavalry	44
Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry	42
Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, Quetta	4
Mules.	
Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry	3
TOTAL	167

Total 167 against 110 last year.

(*b*) Ninety-one district-bred remounts competed for prizes against 32 last year omitting the 12 young stock bought for Babugarh.

(*c*) Of the 12 young stock purchased by Captain Gough, all of them were known to be by Government sires. Captain Gough records his opinion of the stock as follow:—

"The lot bought are about on a par with those obtained in former years. The general quality of the stock present at the fair was decidedly good as compared with other fairs."

(*d*) Of the 14 horses bought by Major Biddulph, 13 were district-bred animals and one of Meshed breed. He remarks on the fair as follows:—

"The horses bought were with only one exception bred in the district. They were, I think, a far better stamp than one generally seen in the Punjab."

This is owing to the indigenous mare being a better class of animal to breed from.

(*e*) Mohomed Ismail Resaldar-Major of the Zhob Levy Corps bought 31 district bred horses out of his batch of 48 remounts.

(*f*) Of the 44 remounts bought by Colonel Montieth of the 6th Bombay Cavalry, 20 were district-bred horses, others being transfrontier. He remarks on the fair as follows:—

"The Meshed horses are better than those shown in the previous year, and the local bred are quite up to if not superior to former years."

(*g*) Of the 42 remounts bought by Colonel Francis of the 5th Bombay Cavalry, 32 were district-bred remounts, and were a very good lot.

(*h*) The four bought by Mr. Wallace, District Superintendent of Police, were district-bred horses.

B.—Sibi.

Name of purchaser.	Remounts purchased.
Captain Turner, Army Remount Agent	9
19th Bengal Lancers	2
7th Bombay Lancers	5
Jodhpur Lancers	8
9th Bengal Lancers	1
15th Bengal Lancers	8
5th Punjab Cavalry	8
	41

Total 41 against 35 last year.

(*a*) Of the 9 young stock purchased by Captain Turner, all were by Government sires. Captain Turner remarks as follows on this fair:—

"As good as former years.

"The horses exhibited at this fair are certainly superior in numbers and quality to those I have seen at any other fair. Considering, however, the large number of young stock presented, I am disappointed that I was unable to find a larger number suitable to my requirements."

I think the above remarks by the Remount Agent are somewhat misleading, as I know the only unsuitable point about several youngsters he did not purchase was the price.

(*b*) Of the 2 remounts bought by 19th Bengal Lancers both were by Government sires.

(*c*) Of the 5 remounts purchased by Major Gott, of the 7th Bombay Lancers, 3 were by Government sires, the remaining 2 being unknown.

(*d*) Of the 8 remounts purchased for Jodhpur Lancers, only 1 was a district-bred horse.

(*e*) Of the 8 remounts purchased by Major Willes, of the 15th Bengal Lancers, 5 were district-bred animals.

(*f*) Of the 8 remounts purchased by 5th Punjab Cavalry, all were by Government sires.

(*g*) One remount purchased by 9th Bengal Lancers was breeding unknown.

General remarks on remounts.

15(*a*). In addition to the two shows held in the Agency, a collection of young stock was this year (for the first time) made in the neighbourhood of Sibi for the inspection of the Remount Officer from the Babugarh Depôt. This resulted in the purchase of six youngsters for the depôt; thus the total numbers of district-bred remounts purchased in the Agency during the year under report by British officers were—

(*a*) For the Babugarh Depôt	27
(*b*) For Native Cavalry	84
(*c*) For Levies	31
(*d*) For Police	4
TOTAL	146

II.—MULE BREEDING.

Government Donkey Stallions.

Number present at the commencement of the year.

16. At the commencement of the year the following donkey stallions as shewn below were present in the Agency :—

Name.	Breed.	Stand.	District.
Atrawli	Italian	Jhall	Kalat.
Fasana	Cyprian	Lehri	Thal Chotiali.
Kurrum	Meshed	Shoran	Kalat.

Number added to register.

17. No additional donkey was added during the year under report.

Number removed from register.

18. No donkey removed from the register during the year under report.

Number present at close of year.

19. Three donkey stallions were present in the Agency at the close of the year.

Number at stud work.

20. Three donkey stallions have been at stud work in the Agency during the year as against 4·41 last year.

Number of pony and donkey mares covered.

21. The above three donkey stallions covered 90 mares during the year under report as against 123 in 1898-99. The detail below shews the covering of the donkeys at stud work during the last two years :—

Class.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	
	Pony.	Donkey.	Pony.	Donkey.
Italian	20	...	14	...
Cyprian	43	...	31	...
Meshed	27	...	44	...
Ghazni	...	...	34	...
	90	...	123	...

Districts.

22. The number of mares covered in each of the divisions of the Agency are shewn below :—

Class.	Quetta.	Thal Chotiali.	Zhob.	Kalat.
Italian	...	...	...	20
Cyprian	...	43	...	...
Meshed	...	6	...	21
	...	49	...	41

(*a*) *Stand.*—During the year no new stands were opened or abolished in this Agency.

Average number of mares covered to each class of stallions.

23. The average number of mares covered by each class of stallions in Baluchistan during the last two years is shewn below—

Class.	Average during 1899-1900.	Average during 1898-99.
Italian	20·00	14·00
Cyprian	43·00	31·00
Meshed	27·00	24·52
Ghazni	...	54·83
TOTAL	30·00	27·89

Demand for stallions.

24. I do not like to indent for any additional donkey stallions, as I am not yet satisfied with the work done by those I have. The question of mule-breeding appears, however, to be again coming forward in Baluchistan, and I am at the present time in communication with district officers on this subject.

Number of mules purchased by Government.

25. Three mules were purchased by the 5th Bombay Cavalry at the Quetta Horse Show.

(B) REVENUE SECTION.

I.—HORSE BREEDING.

Government Horse Stallions.

Cost of feed and keep.

26. During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of the horse stallions was R20,835-5-2, showing an average of R460-1-1 per stallion as against R413-6-3 for the preceding year.

(*a*) The statement below shows the cost of feed and keep for the last two years in each of the divisions of the Agency:—

District.	Cost of Feed and Keep. 1899-1900. R a. p.	1898-99. R a. p.	Increase. R a. p.	Decrease. R a. p.
Quetta	7,498 1 11	6,914 4 8	583 13 3	...
Thal Chotiali	6,215 13 4	6,092 7 4	123 6 0	...
Kalat	4,412 11 4	4,630 12 6	...	218 1 2
Zhob	1,055 14 6	822 4 10	233 9 8	...
Gear and clothing	860 4 4	881 9 3	...	21 4 11
Construction and repairs to stables	792 7 9	461 11 10	330 11 11	...
TOTAL	20,835 5 2	19,803 2 5	1,271 8 10	239 6 1

There is an increase of R1,032-2-9 over last year. This increase is due to famine and the prevailing scarcity.

Number present at commencement of year.

27. *Branded mares.*—At the commencement of the year 2,555 branded mares were present.

Number added to register.

28. One hundred and forty mares were branded during the year against 166 last year, and 12 were received from other provinces, thus raising the register number up to 2,707.

Number removed from register.

29. Out of the above number 2,707, 35 mares died, 17 sold, and 1 stolen, making a total decrease of 53 during the year.

Number present at close of year.

30. After deducting the decrease of 53 shown above, the number remaining at the end of the year was 2,654 as against 2,555 last year.

Tuman and tehsils.

31. The following is a detail of branded mares present in each tuman and tehsil in Baluchistan:—

District.	Tuman or tehsil.	Branded mares.	Total.
Quetta	Quetta	399	
	Pishin	434	
	Khojak	17	
			850
Kalat	Kalat	476	
	Bolan	118	
	Garani	238	
	Rind	37	
	Magasi	277	
			1,146
Thal Chotiali	Sibi	74	
	Dera Bugti	154	
	Mari	15	
	Domki	145	
	Kahiri	17	
	Shahrig	1	
	Duki	43	
	Barkhan	136	
			585
Zhob	Hindubagh	44	
	Loralai	10	
	Fort Sandeman	19	
			73
			2,654

Number served by Government stallions.

32. Two thousand and ninety-two mares were covered by Government stallions during the year under report against 2,673 during previous year.

Number foaled showing average of mares covered per stallion.

33. Out of 2,673 mares covered during the previous year, 406 foals have been verified in the year under report showing an average of 8·78 against 20·41 for the previous year as per detail below. One thousand three hundred and twenty-nine mares have been returned as "not held," and the results of 938 are unknown owing to their being untraceable. These results, I regret to say, are most unsatisfactory, but the prevailing scarcity and famine prices have thoroughly disorganized horse-breeding operations throughout the country.

Class.	1898-99, 1899-1900.			1897-98, 1898-99.		
	Covered.	Foaled.	Average.	Covered.	Foaled.	Average.
T. B. E.	487	49	6·26	367	117	19·50
H. B.	110	19	9·50	118	40	20·00
¾ B. E.	30	2	4·00	...	...	...
Hackney	158	38	13·24	180	38	11·69
N. T.	116	12	6·28	201	58	19·33
Roadster	30	4	6·89	59	17	17·00
Australian	329	70	12·72	260	85	20·63
Studbred	59	9	9·00	51	19	19·00
Arabs	1,354	203	8·46	1,182	444	22·53
TOTAL	2,673	406	8·78	2,418	818	20·41

Number of colts castrated.

34. During the year under report an average of four salutries worked in the Agency; 176 animals were castrated—

Horses	174
Mules	2
	176

as against 305 last year. Here again the scarcity and resulting ill condition of the young stock accounts for the decrease.

II.—MULE BREEDING.

(1) *Government donkey stallions.*

Cost of feed and keep.

35. During the year under report the cost of feed and keep of three Government donkey stallions in the Agency was R878-3-11, showing an average of R336-0-3 per stallion as against R315-4-6 for the previous year.

Number of pony and donkey mares served by Government stallions.

36. The three donkey stallions employed, served 90 pony mares, against 123 last year, showing a decrease of 33 mares.

Number of mules foaled, showing average to mares covered and per stallion employed.

37. Out of 123 mares covered last year, only 9 foals have been verified, giving an average of 2·05 against 8·23 last year. Ninety-four mares are returned as "not held" and 20 as "not known."

The returns as shown in this and in paragraph 33 prove, I fear, very indifferent work on the part of the Baluchistan zilladars. A report on this matter is being submitted to you.

Horse fairs and shows; review on each one held.

38. Only two horse fairs are held in the Agency, *viz.*, Quetta and Sibi; the following is a brief review of each.

Quetta.

39. Held at Bostan and commenced on the 26th September 1899. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 538 against 506 the previous year.

Classes.

40. (*a*) *Brood mares.*—The number of brood mares being 89 against 149 last year. This decrease was owing to the fact that some of the best mares from Kalat territory did not attend the show owing to their having left for Kachi.

This class was a large and good one.

(*b*) *Young stock.*—The young stock by Government sires being well-grown, shapely and promising.

(*c*) *Remounts.*—A total of 164 remounts were purchased, out of which 103 were by Government sires and locally bred.

(*d*) *Gelding.*—Ninety-one animals were shown in this class against 52 last year.

(*e*) *Mules.*—Two mules were shown against three last year, but there is no mule breeding in this district.

(*f*) *General remarks.*—Owing to the existence of glanders in Quetta, this show was temporarily held at Bostan; this, however, in no way impaired its success.

About 50 transfrontier horses brought from Meshed by the Nushki route were shown at the fair. These, although they had been 50 days on the road, arrived in excellent condition and met with a ready sale.

Sibi.

41. This show commenced at Sibi on the 12th February 1900. The total number of animals exhibited amounted to 648 against 884 the previous year. This decrease was mainly due to the non-attendance owing to scarcity of many of the people from the Marri and Bugti hills.

Classes.

42. *Brood mares.*—There was an increase of 75 mares in the branded classes, and Major Shaw, the senior military member of the Special Judging Committee, speaks of them as follows:—

"(*a*) The brood mares were a revelation. Over 50 mares were beautifully shaped, well-grown, well-bred, and showing plenty of bone and substance. The first six would have taken prizes anywhere.

"(*b*) *Young Stock.*—The general run of all classes of young stock exhibited at the show were of good stamp and nice quality, practically all of them being the produce of Government sires. Taking them generally, the young stocks' appearance testified very clearly to the scarcity that prevails, and I fear the full development of many of them is permanently injured.

"(*c*) *Remounts.*—Forty-one remounts were purchased as against 35 last year, and out of this number 28 were by Government sires and locally bred.

"(*d*) *Geldings.*—There was a considerable increase in these classes over last year, *i.e.*, 73 as against 30 last year showing an increase of 43 animals.

"(*e*) *Mules.*—Thirteen mules were this year exhibited against 10 last year.

"(*f*) *General remarks.*—Taking the bad year into consideration, the show was a decided success."

General cost of the department.

43. The cost of the department in Baluchistan during the year under report is R49,528-1-2 against R48,648-3-5 the preceding year.

Tour of superintendent.

44. During the year under report I visited the following places in Baluchistan on horse and mule breeding duties:—

Month.	Places visited.
April	Pishin and Killa Khushdil.
May	Mastung, Chaman, Killa Abdulla, and Gulistan.
June	Mastung.
July	Pishin, Mastung and Loralai.
August	Mastung, Pishin, and Sariab.
September	Mastung and Bostan.
October	Sibi.
November	Sibi.
December	Sibi and Lindsay.
January	Sibi.
February	Sibi and Rindli.
March	Sibi.

Miles travelled by road	721
" " by rail	2,415
TOTAL	3,136

General remarks.

45. During the whole of the year under report the Baluchistan Agency has been suffering from scarcity of fodder and famine prices, very seriously affecting the development of horse and mule breeding operations. The results of this were chiefly shown by—

(*a*) absence of mares and young stock attending the various inspections during my touring;
(*b*) the small number of mares brought to be branded;
(*c*) the sales of numbers of branded mares that came under my notice;
(*d*) mares not holding owing to low condition;
(*e*) mares not brought to be covered owing to poverty and scarcity;
(*f*) non-development of young stock owing to starvation;
(*g*) the number of stallions sent in owing to scarcity of feed and removal of the mares;
(*h*) increased expenses of "feed and keep." Having, however, had a favourable winter and spring, prospects for the ensuing year are far brighter.

2. During the year under report sanction was obtained to the removal from Baluchistan of all Imperial stallions except thoroughbreds (English and Australian) and Arabs, and of the introduction of a new system of branding by which every mare, when branded, is allotted to a thoroughbred or Arab horse. This is indicated by the addition of a T. or an A. (as the case may be) to the VI. brand, thus $\frac{VI}{T}$ and $\frac{VI}{A}$. Thus a mare allotted to a thoroughbred or Arab stallion will never be put to any other class of sire, and by strictly carrying out this selection I am convinced that the many bad foals now produced, due to the covering of mares with a different class of stallions every year, will largely decrease.

3. During the months July to September a serious outbreak of glanders occurred among the horses of the 6th Bombay Cavalry in Quetta. This leads to a searching inspection of all horses, ponies, mules and donkeys throughout Quetta cantonment, Civil lines and city. In all 27 cases were detected and the animals destroyed, and the necessary disinfection were carried out in accordance with the regulations laid down. This outbreak resulted in the application of the Glanders and Farcy Act to the whole of British Baluchistan, and the various officers under the Act having been appointed, and the required local rules and regulations having been framed and enforced, immediate steps can now be taken should another outbreak occur. In connection with this matter also, a veterinary assistant has been posted to Chaman to inspect all dealers' horses that enter British territory, as well as all horses, ponies, mules and donkeys that are continually crossing the frontier in their trading backwards and forwards between Chaman and Kandahar.

4. Minor outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occurred among the bullocks of the Commissariat Department and those of the Quetta Municipality during the year, but, precautions being taken, these did not spread, and were soon stamped out.

H. M. MAXWELL, *Veterinary Captain,*
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
Baluchistan and Sind.

APPENDIX XI.

Disposition Return of Troops in the Quetta District on the 20th March 1900.

Station.	Corps.	Present.	Sick.	Absent.	Women.	Children.	Mules.	Camels.
Quetta	No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery	99	8	9	5	12	76	...
	No. 23 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery	130	7	10	4	4	...	...
	No. 25 Company, Western Division, Royal Garrison Artillery	119	9	14	3	5	...	...
	2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment	958	69	53	28	53	...	...
	1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment	1,014	57	100	28	58	...	...
	6th Bombay Cavalry	331	13	162*	...	...	87	...
	No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners	176	3	6	...	...	18	...
	† 22nd Bombay Infantry	492	5	136	...	...	...	...
	26th Bombay Infantry	650	20	187‡	...	...	...	...
Chaman	Detachment, 6th Bombay Cavalry	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30th Bombay Infantry	532	20	83	...	...	...	...
Pishin	Detachment, 6th Bombay Cavalry	48	1	...	...	...	...	...
	17th Bombay Infantry	500	21	213	...	...	40	...
Shelabagh	Detachment, 17th Bombay Infantry	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spinwana	Detachment, 30th Bombay Infantry	162	...	...	...	...	...	...
	§ Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	286	...	...	...	...	48	...
Sibi	‖ 12th Bombay Infantry	855	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Detachment, 22nd Bombay Infantry	160	8	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai	19th Bengal Lancers	149	6	58	...	...	18	...
	24th Bombay Infantry	756	22	29	...	...	...	...
Gumbaz	Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	50	...	...	...	...	10	...
Murgha	Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	28	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Detachment, 24th Bombay Infantry	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killa Saifulla	Detachment, 19th Bengal Lancers	22	...	...	...	...	5	...
Fort Sandeman	5th Bombay Cavalry	394	8	71	...	...	71	...
	23rd Bombay Rifles	506	17	82	...	...	73	...
Mir Ali Khel	Detachment, 5th Bombay Cavalry	35	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khan Mohamed Kot	Detachment, 5th Bombay Cavalry	29	...	...	...	...	5	...
	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	30	...	...	...	...	3	...
Drug	Detachment, 5th Bombay Cavalry	51	...	...	...	...	9	...
Musa Khel	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	27	...	...	...	...	3	...
Manikhwa	Detachment, 23rd Bombay Rifles	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	8,848	294	1,213	68	132	473	...

* Includes 16 sabres on escort duty, Seistan, and 14 at Kalat, also 107 *en route* from Babar Kach.
† Left Quetta for Karachi *en route* to Mhow, 19th March 1900.
‡ Includes 25 with Political Assistant, Chagai.
§ *En route* to Loralai.
‖ Arrived 19th March 1900 *en route* to Quetta from Saugor undergoing quarantine.

G. O'SULLIVAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta District.

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 238 F. D.—5-12-1900.—177—P. M. M.